

Sex Offenses by Juveniles Are on Rise in U.S., Counselors Say

By Felicity Barringer

KEYSTONE, Colorado — The crimes appear both rampant and sporadic: high school football captains accused of the degrading sexual assault on a mildly retarded girl in a New Jersey suburb; high school hockey players in a Minneapolis suburb accused of the hotel-room rape of a 13-year-old girl; a 15-year-old inner city youth saying he raped a 12-year-old neighbor because "she really wanted it."

But to professional counselors, psychologists and social workers, like those who gathered here this past weekend for a conference on juvenile sex offenders, these cases are visible symptoms of a pervasive hidden phenomenon.

They say that thousands of children and teenagers — perhaps tens of thousands — are committing crimes of sexual abuse, usually against other children.

Perhaps most disturbing to professionals is the age of the offenders. They enter treatment programs at 13, 14, 15 and even 16.

The Pittsburgh-based National Center for Juvenile Justice reports that, from 1976 to 1986, the national arrest rate for 13 and 14-year-olds accused of rape doubled, from 20 arrests per 100,000 children to 40 per 100,000, according to the center's director, Homer Hurst.

For the lesser category of sex offenses like exhibitionism, grabbing or fondling, the arrest rate for 13 and 14-year-olds increased by 80 percent over the last decade, while the arrest rate for 12-year-olds increased by 60 percent.

"I've been working with these kids for 15 years now," said Judith Becker, a psychiatrist at Columbia University's New York State Psychiatric Center. "The age of the perpetrators has been decreasing and the age of the victims has been decreasing. When I first got involved, the average age of the victims was 12. Now it's 8."

In the vast majority of cases, according to experts, the abuser had been abused in childhood, and many of the new victims are also at risk to join the ranks of abusers when they are older.

The offenses involved range from exhibitionism to inserting foreign objects into a victim's vagina or rectum.

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All of the professionals who gathered in this Rocky Mountain resort agreed that the existence of such offenders and the extent of their abuse has long been hidden by a combination of disbelief and shame on the part of the young victims and the families involved.

According to Gail Ryan of Denver's Kempe Center, the phenomenon has been so hidden that there is no way to tell if the recent increase in reports of adolescent sex crimes represents a real increase in such occurrences or simply an increased willingness to, as she said, "call a spade a spade."

Columbia's Dr. Becker said that 80 percent of the victims are part of a child's everyday world — acquaintances and friends, children from the offender's babysitter, or even relatives and siblings.

Part of adult reluctance to intervene, Dr. Ryan and other experts said, is due to memories of the sexual experimentation of their childhood and an inability to differentiate between experimentation and abuse.

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North Korea Seeks Deal With U.S. Over MIAs

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — A North Korean official said Tuesday that his country would return the bodies of five U.S. servicemen once the United States lifts sanctions imposed last year against North Korea.

Chun Chang Jun, North Korea's ambassador to China, criticized the United States for imposing the sanctions, which were ordered after the United States determined that North Korea was involved in terrorism.

But Mr. Chun also called for improved relations and increased contact between the two countries.

The diplomat appeared to be signaling North Korea's desire for warmer ties with the United States, as well as concern over American allegations of North Korean terrorism.

In the past, Mr. Chun has declined interviews, but the one Tuesday was at his initiative.

Mr. Chun said that if the United States had not charged North Korea with terrorism, the remains of five servicemen killed during the Korean War could already have been returned.

He also hinted that if relations improved, it might be possible to search for and find other remains of those still missing.

Except for Scandinavian nations, most Western countries do not have diplomatic relations with North Korea. Westerners are rarely permitted to travel there and there are few North Korean embassies around the world, so the ambassador to Beijing sometimes functions as his nation's press spokesman.

Mr. Chun is regarded by other diplomats in Beijing as an unusually active emissary of his country. Since he arrived in China last year, he has held press conferences and opened up lines of communication to other countries.

Since December, the United States and North Korea have held four meetings in Beijing, at the level of senior diplomats below ambassadorial rank, but so far the meetings are said to have achieved little more than providing a forum for each side to restate its views.

Mr. Chun expressed irritation Tuesday at what he said were American disclosures to the South Korean authorities, subsequently publicized, about the content of the talks in Beijing.

The United States imposed sanctions against North Korea after accusing it of involvement in the November 1987 bombing of a South Korean passenger plane, in which all passengers died. A woman has confessed to the bombing and said she did it at the behest of the North Korean leadership.

Last fall, after North Korea did not sabotage the Olympic Games in Seoul, the United States agreed to resume some contacts.

"To connect us with terrorism, which we have nothing to do with, is nothing but an insidious attempt to sling mud at the high international prestige of our republic," Mr. Chun said. "Since they talk about international terrorism, I will talk about it. It is none other than the United States that today is a violent place and the kingdom of terrorism."

Despite the harsh rhetoric, Mr. Chun was cordial, almost apologetic during the interview. He said that if the United States would withdraw its troops from South Korea and avoid interfering in Korean affairs, his country could have good relations with the United States.

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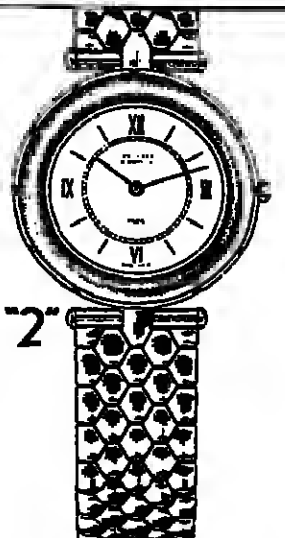
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AMERICAN TOPICS

Under Capitol Dome, Mail Is Gridlocked

If you are concerned about a public issue, write your congressman. This American tradition is thriving. The Washington Post reports. The volume of mail sent to the U.S. House of Representatives has increased more than tenfold to 156.6 million pieces last year from 14.5 million pieces in 1972, according to the House postmaster, Robert V. Rota. He says he expects the volume to more than double this year, to 391.5 million pieces.

The House has been so inundated with mail in the last month that it takes a week to get it to members. Mr. Rota and other House staff workers attribute the flood to special interest groups. Constituents have sent in thousands of postcards and letters about the ethics investigation of Speaker Jim Wright, Medicare, gun control, abortion and animal rights.

Several U.S. manufacturers are facing their household products with Bittrex, the world's bitterest flavoring agent, to discourage infants from swallowing them. Many British companies already do so. Procter & Gamble adds Bittrex — the brand name for denatonium benzoate — to liquid laundry detergents at a cost of less than half a cent a bottle. A couple of tablespoons of Bittrex can make a tank car full of water undrinkable. The product has no value in extremely corrosive household products, like drain or oven cleaners, that cause instant injury.

A computer virus "infected" as many as 6,000 terminals in November at businesses, universities and military installations across the country. It took several days to clear out. Last week, Cornell University suspended Robert Tappan Morris, 23, the graduate student who, a school commission said, was the author of the

rogue program. Although a federal grand jury has considered the case, no charges have been filed.

Iowa's legalization of riverboat gambling will make jobs, but not everyone is thrilled. According to one study, a single riverboat could generate \$50 million in annual tourism and create 2,800 jobs. "I don't want our children growing up to be blackjack dealers," said James Stockdale, leader of the Iowa Alliance Against Riverboat Gambling.

So many households have both spouses working these days that Fuller Brush door-to-door sales personnel are finding fewer people at home. So the company is switching much of its merchandise to direct mail advertising and factory-outlet stores. Avon in cosmetics and Tupperware in plastic food containers tried this but gave up when their sales forces revolted. Fuller has kept its salespeople, mostly female part-timers, contented by keeping door-to-door prices as low as catalogue prices and by encouraging catalogue users to arrange for Fuller representatives to visit their homes.

Notes About People

Tom Clancy, author of "The Hunt for Red October" and three other best-selling novels in the last five years, has decided to take a break and go to work for the government. Mr. Clancy, who

had his own insurance business before his writing career took off, has been offered a job as an unpaid consultant to the National Space Council, according to Newsweek magazine.

Joan Rivers, the television comedian, gave the commencement speech last week at the University of Pennsylvania, where her daughter, Melissa Rosenberg, was graduating. Ms. Rivers' words were inspirational, if unusual: "Get out there," she exhorted, "work hard, and thank God we're living in a country where the sky's the limit, the stores are open late and you can shop in bed thanks to television."

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Back to a Sinister Pact

New winds in the Soviet bloc are blowing open pages of history long deliberately closed, and nowhere with more potential exposure than in the matter of the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939. By this secret agreement the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, among many other ugly things, split up Poland and laid the basis for Soviet annexation of eastern Poland and the three Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in World War II.

All of this could be considered as something that the current reformist Soviet leadership might be prepared to move, to regret and even to apologize for now in the spirit of a new start. But this is not happening. The Kremlin is lagging and lying on the pact. Nor is it hard to guess why. The pact led to the Soviet Union's acquisition of real territory, and denunciation of the pact leads by a long but compelling route to the question of whether Moscow is prepared to give the territory back.

Actually, it is harder. Set aside for the moment the Baltics. The Soviet Union did not merely cut itself a slice of Poland. It moved Poland 200 miles west, paying off the Poles for the loss of their eastern territories by giving them Germany's eastern territories.

Thus did the Soviet Union create the possibility in the minds of millions of Europeans that someday the Germans would seek to reclaim their territories: "revanchism," or revenge-taking. In short, to satisfy its own war aims, Moscow permanently alienated a people it liberated, in Poland, and built a permanent grievance into the mentality of a people it defeated, in Germany.

Since the war, the two great powers have gone to great lengths to prevent either of these grievances from moving from the suppressed category to the active file. This was the compensating achievement of 40 years of an otherwise dangerous and costly Cold War. But as the Cold War fades, these long-buried questions of the borders, national rivalries and ethnic claims of Europe start to be argued again.

None of this is to say that the archives must remain sealed. It cannot happen. It would be unjust and unfair. Europe must be true to itself. To be reminded of the history of modern Europe, however, is to be reminded of the requirement to proceed with eyes open. A new age of peace in Europe, if it dawns, is going to have to deal with the still-smoldering legacy of old wars.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

How to Help Lebanon

Briefly, the Arab governments took the risk of trying to end the carnage in Lebanon by calling an emergency summit at Casablanca. Quickly, the effort disintegrated, leaving the intended beneficiaries even more exposed to the curse of Lebanon, which is not its sectarian divisions but the readiness — the hunger — of its supposed friends to use it as an arena for their own bloody rivalries.

Actually, something like this was said at Casablanca. The two outside powers currently doing the most to pump up the bloodshed in Lebanon are Syria, which is manipulating the aggrieved Muslim community in pursuit of its ambition of a greater Syria, and Iraq, which is not wanting the aggrieved Christian community to punish Syria for its support of Iran in the Iraq-Iran war. Syria's and Iraq's foreign ministers traded personal insults of "liar" and "liar." The exchange seems a fair sample of the level of the concern for Lebanon. Others at the summit offered a proposal to start replacing Syria's occupation with an Arab peacekeeping force, but Damascus, although isolated, resisted, and nobody wanted to take on its 35,000 troops. As the summit closed, another car bomb exploded in the northern Lebanese town of Tripoli.

The Syrians had a plausible mandate to intervene in Lebanon in 1975, but long ago they outran their welcome and their usefulness and they now remain involved strictly for reasons of narrow pride. The Iraqis have not even Syria's negligible pretense to be poking around. They can all agree that Israel's southern Lebanon presence should be ended, and it should be, but they cannot agree to end the foreign presence that hurt Lebanon most — their own.

Many Arabs write at the change that the conflict in Lebanon demonstrates their lack of taste or talent to provide a suitable hospitality to pluralism. The way to disarm this punishing change is to keep hunting for a formula for peace. It must involve a new constitutional relationship between Christians and Muslims as well as provision for the evacuation of all foreign forces. The Lebanese, for all their terrible divisions, still have a feeling for the unity of their country. Their Arab friends, if they are not to make a positive contribution to the restoration of their nationhood, at least have an obligation not to stand in the way and not to prevent the Lebanese from trying themselves.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Go Easy on the Dollar

The dollar is soaring in value. Just this month it has risen about 6 percent against the yen and the Deutsche mark. Ordinarily, that would be reason for American consumers to cheer. They are collectively richer. But times are not ordinary. A strong dollar poses a modest risk for the economy, and there is a worse risk: that the Federal Reserve Board and Congress will overreact.

Efforts by the Group of Seven industrialized countries to stop the dollar's rise have failed. That leaves the Federal Reserve with one option — to discourage foreign investors by lowering domestic interest rates. Demand for the dollar would fall, lessening its value.

But to lower interest rates the Fed would have to create more money than it otherwise intended. That could cause higher, perhaps even ruinous inflation. The Fed understands the risk and has so far rejected calls to alter its monetary policy significantly. That firm resolve deserves approval and support.

Congress's likely response to the higher dollar would deserve no such approval. As foreigners pay more to buy dollars, they would buy fewer U.S. exports. Affected parties would lobby Congress for protectionist legislation. A few corporations and workers would win; everyone else would lose.

Why should halting the dollar's rise be a national concern? After all, the rise means that dollars would buy more French wine, Japanese stereos and Italian shoes. And the influx of foreign investment — which has caused the dollar to rise — creates jobs. Yet there is cause for concern. A higher dollar also creates losers. A fall in exports would enlarge America's trade deficit even more. Jobs in export industries would be lost.

Paul Krugman, an MIT economist, emphasizes a more subtle problem. The recent rise of the dollar may be irrational — a speculative "bubble" unrelated to long-term trade and investment flows. Political turmoil in China, Japan and West Germany has made the United States a safe haven for fearful foreign investors. Their collective purchases explain some of the dollar's recent rise. The capital inflow will likely reverse as calm returns.

As demonstrated by the sharp drops in the dollar at the end of last week, a rising dollar one day portends a sinking dollar the next. Such volatility damages the economy. It scares off long-term productive investment in manufacturing and other export sectors.

Ideally, the Federal Reserve would act against temporary, regulatable fluctuations in the dollar but keep hands off large fluctuations that reflect more permanent changes. The danger, warns Professor Jagdish Bhagwati of Columbia, lies in having the Fed try too hard. How much of the recent rise in the dollar is temporary? How much is permanent? The Fed doesn't know, and neither does anyone else. If it errs and tries to push the dollar too low, inflation will strike. Especially alarming are calls for the Fed to push the dollar so low that the U.S. trade deficit disappears.

The Fed continually adjusts its monetary policy to reflect new projections about domestic inflation and employment. That is necessary. If, in addition, it decides to ease monetary policy in order to lower the dollar, the intervention will work best if kept modest and temporary. No big damage can occur if the Federal Reserve permits the money supply to grow slightly faster for a few months. If the Fed persists, it risks converting trouble into a debacle.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

For U.S.-Japanese Reforms

The United States has called Japan to task for "unfair" trade practices under the Super 301 clause of its 1988 Trade Act. The U.S. action is intended to force changes in Japan's trade practices that Washington believes hamper U.S. exports.

The clause is widely suspected of being in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, whose rules call for multilateral negotiations in solving trade issues. The act allows the United States to unilaterally determine the culprits and force them into bilateral negotiations. The U.S. government cited Japan, along with Brazil and India, for unfair trade practices. It is extremely unfortunate, not only for the three countries cited but also for the United States.

Both the U.S. government and the public

put spending before saving. Seeking only short-term gains, U.S. corporations appear to care little about the quality and prices of their products. Efforts and policies are needed in the United States to change these shortcomings. The Japanese government should point out these concerns frankly to the United States. We want the government to urge the United States to reflect upon its action in multilateral negotiations with other countries. The OECD meeting this week and the Paris summit in July will be places suitable for negotiations.

America should take more blame for the current trade imbalance. Japan should bear some burden, as well. Bilateral negotiations will be meaningful only if both sides recognize the need to improve the economic structure at the root of the trade imbalance.

—Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

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The Palme Commission Showed the Way

By Cyrus Vance and James Leonard

NEW YORK — An interesting experiment has just been brought to a close. It was carried out not in a laboratory but around a series of conference tables. Gathered by Olof Palme, the late prime minister of Sweden, 16 men and women in 1980 set out to chart a way out of what seemed to be a nearly hopeless tangle of international conflicts.

The Palme Commission, as it came to be known, was comprised of former heads of state, cabinet-level officials and political leaders; it included individuals from countries in NATO and the Warsaw Pact, industrialized nations in Europe and North America and developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The commission was sharply divided at first. Our chairman, himself a strong personality, found that keeping peace in the room was sometimes not much easier than bringing peace to the world. But after a year or so of nearly monthly meetings, a consensus began to emerge on a number of points. These proposals — powerful enough to bridge the gaps among us — were derived from a single idea. We called it, eventually, "common security."

The concept stems from one overriding truth: In the nuclear age, no nation can achieve true security by itself. Technology has made the traditional concept of national security obsolete.

All nations — rich and poor, peaceful and belligerent, socialist and capitalist — are bound by their vulnerability to attacks with nuclear,

chemical or biological weapons. Even wars in which only so-called conventional weapons were used could be enormously destructive with today's technologies.

National boundaries are permeable in other ways as well. Nations are united by their vulnerability to ecological disasters and suffer together the consequences of the deterioration of the global environment.

Nor can nations maintain strict ideological control over their citizens. Modern technology makes the free circulation of ideas and information virtually unstoppable.

Nor can nations provide economic security unilaterally. The consequences of financial and economic shifts in one nation race around the world with binding speed.

As a result, it is clear that security can only be achieved in common. All states must recognize the legitimacy of the national security imperative of every other nation and, on this basis, work cooperatively to reduce tensions, resolve disputes and reduce armaments. All states are dependent in part upon the restraint of other nations. Force should not be used except for individual or collective self-defense. Nations should observe more strictly their existing commitments to resolve conflicts by peaceful means. In the interest of self-preservation, restraint in the exercise of force and in the accumulation of armaments should be the watchword.

The commission's first report was published in

1982. It elaborated on the concept of common security and spelled out its implications for the current problems of U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations, security in Europe, the resolution of regional conflicts in the Third World and the strengthening of international institutions.

It received a mixed reception at first. But when the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, espoused the need for "new thinking" on both domestic and foreign policies in 1985, a breakthrough occurred. Having studied the Palme Commission report, Mr. Gorbachev embraced both the concept of "common security" and many of the commission's proposals.

In November 1985, Mr. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan met in Geneva for the first time. Among other things, in their joint communiqué, they "agreed that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" — words taken virtually verbatim from the commission's report.

The Palme Commission gathered in Stockholm for a final meeting a few weeks ago. We remembered our slain chairman and other departed members affectionately, reviewed work events over the seven years since our report had been issued and noted not only our satisfaction with the flowering of the simple idea we tried to launch, but, more importantly, the potential the idea holds for future developments.

Mr. Vance was secretary of state in the Carter administration. Mr. Leonard was a consultant to the Palme Commission. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Uncharted Terrain: Dismantling Communist Rule

By Andrew Nagoraki

WASHINGTON — In the current rush toward political reform in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, something distinctly odd is happening. In a series of startling role reversals, tiny Soviet nationalists are throwing caution to the wind and adopting maximalist programs, while Poles are accepting, or even promoting, the idea of a new national liberation is hardly at the forefront of the Polish mind.

The old stereotypes of the passive, sullen Soviet masses and the romantic Poles shatter upon contact. Trivine Vellista, the president of the Estonian Heritage Society, explains that after independence his Baltic nation might consider membership in the Warsaw Pact — but only on a temporary basis. Before a visitor can ask him to slow down, he is weighing the negotiating position of a newly independent Estonia vis-à-vis a diminished Soviet Union.

Across the Baltic at the Polish town of Sopot, Adam Michnik, the chief theoretician and essayist of Solidarity, ponders the "surrealism" of his current situation. A year ago, he had been dropping periodically out of sight to avoid successive police roundups of Solidarity activists. Now, Mr. Michnik has to rush off to campaign for a seat in the new parliament and to edit the new Solidarity newspaper, the first legal opposition daily in the Soviet bloc.

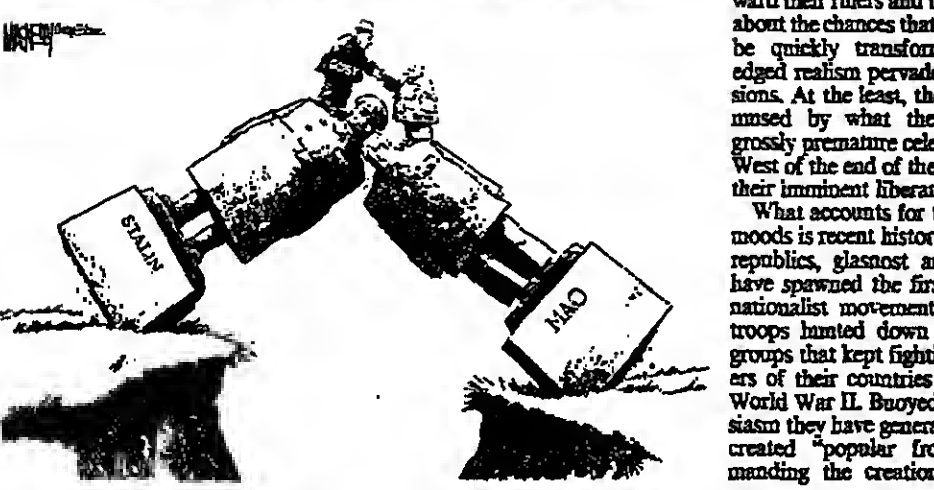
But neither the legalization of Solidarity nor the prospect of partially free elections in June has eliminated the distrust that most Poles feel toward their rulers and their skepticism about the chances that the system can be quickly transformed. A hard-edged realism pervades most discussions. At the least, the Poles are bemused by what they perceive as grossly exaggerated celebrations in the West of the end of the Cold War and their imminent liberation.

What accounts for this contrast in moods is recent history. In the Baltic republics, glasnost and perestroika have spawned the first broad-based nationalist movements since Soviet troops hunted down the resistance groups that kept fighting the occupiers of their countries at the end of World War II. Buoyed by the enthusiasm they have generated, the newly created "popular fronts" are demanding the creation of indepen-

dent, neutral states. The conviction is holding that the Soviet empire is crumbling, that the Soviet empire is crumbling, that the Soviet empire is crumbling. But the Poles are not experiencing liberalization for the first time. Solidarity was legalized once before, in August 1980, and then brutally crushed with the imposition of martial law in December 1981. Burned as they were by this experience, the Poles are loath to proclaim the most recent turnaround as irreversible or to treat Communist promises of free elections in four years as trustworthy.

The euphoria of the Baltic activists, they point out, is reminiscent of their own overly optimistic mood in 1981. Poles do recognize that Mikhail Gorbachev's policies have given them new maneuvering room. They concede that the Soviet leader must realize that if he responds to a crisis in Eastern Europe by sending in the tanks, perestroika both within the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe will self-destruct. But they are by no means convinced that the Brezhnev doctrine — the rationale for the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia — is dead, although it would be invoked only in a more extreme scenario.

Polish skepticism can also be traced to less dramatic concerns. More experienced in the reform game than their Baltic counterparts, Polish activists are no longer exhilarated by mere denunciations of a system that they wrote off as an ideological, political and economic failure long before glasnost. They are grappling with major practical obstacles to an overhaul of the current system.



Yes, 'the Reasonable Middle Ground'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James Baker has made of Israel's peace plan an Israeli-American plan, conceivably also an Israeli-American-Palestinian plan, and has masterfully improved — although far from ensured — the prospect of a Middle East settlement.

The original Israeli plan was an important advance. It embraced a principle and a process, democratic elections, whose application in the West Bank promised a major challenge to the Likud government's purposes, and it marked the furthest Israel has yet gone toward negotiating with Palestinians.

But the plan had a severe defect. Fashioned by an Israeli government that is divided on whether to exchange territory for peace, the plan altogether avoided that fundamental issue. The commission rejected the plan untenable by most Palestinians, whose first interest is precisely to win territory.

This is the gap which Secretary Baker moved to fill with his insistence that Israel abandon "the unrealistic vision of a greater Israel," "forewear annexation" and stop "settlement activity."

The Israeli government was furious, claiming that Washington had stolen some of its major bargaining cards, since no Palestinian is going to ask for less, for openness, than what the Americans have said they are going to support.

The unpalatable alternative, however, was to allow Israel to stick in a position that amounts to a rejection of territorial compromise, that likely would have found few Palestinian takers and that would have sentenced the indirect negotiation that Israel and the PLO have begun through the United States to a bleak fade-out.

Meanwhile, the United States, by making this assertion on the territorial issue, puts new force behind its demands to the PLO to abandon terrorism, turn to dialogue, amend the PLO covenant, accept less than a full state and "reach out to Israelis and convince them of your peaceful intentions."

This is how Israel finds its lone patron forcing the very issue — territory for peace — that the Israelis had tried to smother in appeals for elections, for international company on the road to peace and for less, deliberate preparations for Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian talks.

The Israeli government claims, with justice, that the American move exposes it to hard Palestinian negotiating demands and to a withering Israeli fire from elements on either side of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who porches strategically on Israel's political fault line. The implicit threat of political gridlock and collapse joins the explicit threat of official challenge as a weapon in Israel's political arsenal. Mobilizing Israel's American supporters is another available tool.

So it is possible to predict a political closing that will strand American diplomacy and return control of events to the sort of Israelis and Palestinians who expect no good and no change of each other and who are prepared to submit their mutual fate to a test of wills. It has happened before.

To head this off, the Bush administration must be prepared to invest diplomatic energy and political standing in a tenacious engagement with these difficult issues.

Being in his first year, George Bush is little vulnerable to electoral pressures. He has several advantages: the dialogue with the PLO begun by his predecessor, the more positive attitude being shown by the Kremlin, the support of Arab moderates led by Egypt, and the relative preoccupation (in Lebanon, by Iraq) of the leading spoiler, Syria.

It is important that Mr. Baker, while denying that the United States intends to dictate a solution, has acted on what he accurately calls "the reasonable middle ground." It offers Israel "ample protection" for security and the Palestinians "ample scope" for political rights. This is more than deal-maker Baker's splitting of the difference. It goes to the considerations which the parties most devoutly desire and in pursuit of which they are both supported by wise-thinking people everywhere.

Neither Palestinians nor Israelis, of course, are inclined to put much confidence in the ministrations of "right-thinking people." Both cherish a myth of being able to control their own destiny. Still, the Palestinian infatuation and the Israeli reaction to it have created a new international setting as well as a new Palestinian-Israeli setting, for an approach to a settlement.

Both banks of the River Jordan, putting even the Kingdom of Jordan in Jewish Palestine.

He left no room for compromise. Walter Laqueur writes in his history of Zionism: "Either-or" was the basic pattern of Jabotinsky's policy... Either the Jews had a right to their state, in which case Arab resistance was immoral, or they had no such right, in which case the whole argument for Zionism collapsed. These dramatizations of complicated issues were always rhetorically effective, but the issues themselves were far too complicated, both morally and politically, to be illuminated, let alone solved, by categorical declarations of this kind."

Such is the tradition of Mr. Shamir's Herut Party, whose songs still resolve with calls for Jabotinsky's greater Israel. It is the tradition that led adherents, including Mr. Shamir, to use violence against Britain during the war against Hitler.

And it is the tradition that causes Prime Minister Shamir to say in a just-published interview in *Present Tense* that the West Bank has to be Israeli, adding: "But it happens also in this part of Land of Israel, as it is called in the Bible, there are many Palestinian Arabs who don't want to live under our rule. We don't ignore it. And therefore we are seeking a solution, but not a Palestinian state. We are looking for a solution that will satisfy both sides."

If the West Bank has to be Israeli, how can Mr. Shamir possibly satisfy both sides? This is the question Secretary Baker is asking. He is expressing what Americans have long come to accept — that in this dispute, either-or nationalism offers no solutions; it is the problem.

The New York Times

Nationalism Is the Problem

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK — Secretary of State James Baker was neither hostile nor tactless in asking Israelis to abandon grandiose claims to a greater Israel. He was being fair. For years, Washington has urged Palestinians to abandon a territorial claim to all Israel enshrined in the covenant of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Yasser Arafat seems to say is obsolete.

What caused the fury was Mr. Baker's candor. He has drawn attention to a territorial argument that causes Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to speak as furiously as Chairman Arafat. For Mr. Shamir leads a party whose vision of a greater Israel is also rooted in the PLO's covenant, in obsolete nationalism.

The argument goes back to 1917, when Britain pledged in the Balfour Declaration to establish a national home for Jews in Palestine. Two streams of Zionism quickly took form, as described in an admirable study, "Israel's Fateful Hour," by Yehoshafat Harkabi, Israel's former chief of military intelligence.

Mainstream Zionists favored building a homeland step by step, as in the slogan "Acre after acre, go after go!" Adherents thus behaved in compromise, institution-building and avoiding provocative violence. This was the tradition guiding Ben-Gurion and Golda Meir.

A second school, founded by the charismatic, Polish-born Vladimir Jabotinsky, scorned gradualism and clamored for instant statehood. These were the Revisionists, whose leader proclaimed in 1926 that the first aim of Zionism had to be the creation of a Jewish majority on

both banks of the River Jordan, putting even the Kingdom of Jordan in Jewish Palestine.

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The New York Times

The Men Need to Be Informed

By David S. Broder

LONDON — Dr. Nafis Sadik, a Pakistani physician is a dynamo. After years of working with women and children in underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Dr. Sadik has become the head of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, or UNFPA. She came through London the other day to deliver its annual report, devoted to her insistence to the women she has known — the millions like her — that they are the millions like her, even marginalized by planners and decision makers, she said, "women are the key not only to patterns of future population growth but also to the goal of sustainable development... When women achieve control over their fertility, social and economic self-determination follows."

What would move the first lady are not the economic analyses but the human stories Dr. Sadik tells — of her own experiences in trying to save some of the half-million women who die in childbirth each year, in large part because they lack help in planning their families and must care for themselves during pregnancy and at birth. Or the 10 million infants who die each year before their first birthday, victims of malnutrition, disease and neglect.

The United States spends more than \$120 million a year supporting family planning and maternal care in specific countries. But since 1965 it has cut off help to Dr. Sadik's organization, which is the main worldwide coordinating agency for such assistance. Although the consequences felt mainly by women, the decisions were made by men. In the mid-1980s the Reagan administration ended such assistance on the ground that the UNFPA gave tacit support to the Chinese government's policy of forced abortion as a means of population control.

The UNFPA has always denied that it subsidizes coercive programs. In 1984 and 1985, when the issue first surfaced, M. Peter McPherson, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, concluded that there was "no evidence of UNFPA intentionally or actually promoting or supporting abortion in any country."

The battle then shifted to Congress. Anti-abortion forces attached language to an appropriations bill setting tighter restrictions but still leaving the administration some discretion. Under heavy pressure from Congress and the White House, Mr. McPherson then cut off aid to the UNFPA.

Dr. Sadik argues that the China issue was simply "an excuse" the Reagan administration used to satisfy domestic political pressures. She is not alone in that view. In a recent House Appropriations Committee hearing, Representative John Edward Porter, Republican of Illinois, told Secretary of State James Baker that he agreed with the principle of opposing coercive abortion. But he added: "My concern has always been that... we've cut off our voluntary family planning funding to 130 other countries that don't have and never have been alleged to have coercive policies at all."

Mr. Baker replied that if it were true that UNFPA programs in China are limited to providing modern contraception and maternal and child care services, "it certainly deserves review." But Mr. Porter is not optimistic. "There's so much emotion about that one country's policies," he said, "that neither Congress nor the administration can see the larger question."

But the issue will not go away. Dr. Halldan Mahler, who recently retired after 15 years as director-general of the World Health Organization to take up similar responsibilities with the International Planned Parenthood Federation, said that "ways must be found to re-involve the United States in the dialogue" about world population problems and the role of family planning. "We need your country's moral and political leadership even more than we need your money."

Japan has stepped in as the largest UNFPA contributor, and last year the Soviet Union helped fill the vacuum with its first contribution. But the agency's budget is grossly inadequate.

It is women and their infants who pay the price. Literacy rates for women are 20 percent lower than for men in many Third World countries. Infant mortality rates are suspiciously higher — reflecting a predisposition in many lands and faiths to value daughters less than sons.

At both the national and the family level, Dr. Sadik remarked, "we must change the attitudes of decision makers. And most of them are men."

That is something Barbara Bush certainly understands.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Serbia Clampdown

BUDA PESTH — Martial law has been declared in Belgrade, and order restored; but new troubles are anticipated, for which the arrival of the Metropolitan Michel will be the signal. The Serbian press is outspoken in its demands that Queen Nathalie return and that King Milan be banished.

1914: Unified Holidays?

LIEGE — A preliminary conference of the delegates to the congress for the Reform of the Calendar was held recently in Liege. The objects of the Congress are to adopt a system for the unification of the methods of measuring time, and to bring about the adoption of the same dates for public holidays throughout the world. It is thought that the latter reform would prove most beneficial, as the variety in the dates of public holidays has been found a great hindrance to international intercourse. The contemplated reforms would en-

tail extraordinary changes in national habits and the sacrificing of old-established religious traditions, as much as it would abolish the Gregorian calendar, the Julian calendar, and the Jewish and Mohammedan methods of dividing the year.

1939: Tribute to the Dead

NEW YORK — Millions from the Atlantic to the Pacific today (May 30) paid tribute to the nation's dead, including those who fell in the three wars fought by America in the life span of Americans now living. Thirteen federal Civil War veterans — two of them clad in Confederate gray — led 26,000 troops and veterans of World Wars along Riverside Drive, New York's largest Memorial Day manifestation. The day was marked by the first appearance in history of a Southerner as Memorial Day speaker at Gettysburg, where the Confederate Army under Lee surrendered back July 3, 1863, in a decisive Civil War defeat.

OPINION

The Unknown Soldiers of Glasnost

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — It is time now to talk about men and women whose names and faces are shaping great events but whose names and faces are hardly ever mentioned.

It is important not simply for their sake or to honor the memories of those of them who died in prison or in exile. It is essential to understanding the intellectual and political upheaval taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Now is the time, when Americans and Europeans are hugging themselves with delight at the wonder of Soviet citizens marching right up to the rostrum last

week and attacking Soviet Communism about their personal lives, their political records, even their right to rule over them.

Mikhail Gorbachev was astonished. Give and take, yes, debate, yes — they would be good for Mr. Gorbachev and his goals. But this — this impudence from ingrates — was this the reward for all he had done?

Mr. Gorbachev and his wife responded as they usually do, moving forward to meet the challenge and turn it to their political advantage. They both have what American politicians pay advisers millions of dollars to teach them. The politicians never get their money's worth because what the Gorbachevs have can't be taught — rhythm, finger-snapping political rhythm.

By the time the meeting of the Congress of People's Deputies was over, Mr. Gorbachev showed that he had more than rhythm — he had his political apparatus. Insurgents giddy with dreams of the future found themselves staring at a bit of the past. The apparatus rolled over them, and they found themselves outside looking in — without seats in the new legislature.

But the insurgents and the world

knew that the apparatus would be challenged once more. They would shout and fight again to get in.

So throughout the world, due honor is paid to them for their zest and courage. And due honor is paid to Mr. Gorbachev for having the genius to understand that only by making the Soviet system flexible enough to allow some challenge — even if he decides to put it down — could the Soviet system be saved at all.

But have we no need for the names and the stories of the thousands of Soviet citizens who dissented when dissent was rewarded not with candidacies and appearances on television but with arrest and years in the cells of the political prisons?

Their names and stories are the great reality beneath everything we read and see about the Gorbachev era. Their years of struggle and pain kept the hope of freedom alive in the Soviet Union and thus were a gift to all the Soviet people, including Mr. and Mrs. Gorbachev.

The dissident movement, decade after decade, prison after prison, created vivid awareness of Soviet Communist tyranny, without which Mr. Gorbachev, a product of the system, could never have moved for change.

And even more important is this: Most of the dissidents, in exile or at home, are not satisfied, not grateful. They continue to struggle and will until freedom is full.

Some of them were in the hall last week, mostly unnoticed by the world. But many others were in their apartments, planning together or working on newsletters about repression, still taking place, new legal provisions still threatening prison, political prisoners still unfree, reforms still pressing. Others were in exile. But each took with him a funda-

mental achievement in the battle for human rights in the Soviet Union, in which they are still participants.

Vladimir Bukovsky focused attention on psychiatric torture. Alexander Ginzburg helped found the underground press. Natan Sharansky linked Jewish emigration to human rights. Titi Medvedson fought for the Ethiopian independence movement now surging. Alexander Solzhenitsyn taught the world what gulag meant. Each name stands for thousands.

Even more died fighting. The writer Anatoli Marchenko died in prison during the Gorbachev era. Petro Grigorenko was a general of the Red Army and of human rights; he died in exile. Each name stands for thousands.

On my desk is a looseleaf book of names of people still struggling in the Soviet Union, some of them still imprisoned. Every worthwhile human rights group has such lists, longer.

The achievements of these people, and those of the exiles and the fighters who died, have helped bring changes that enrich the world. But they are not a part of the past, heroes in a struggle now to be memorialized.

They are all part of the present. They are part of the sudden exhilarating political uprising in the Kremlin meeting hall — and of the next one.

The New York Times.



A Billion Points of Light

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If Palestine Is to Work

In response to "Make a Community Along the Jordan" (Opinion, May 27):

Abba Eban writes that a Palestinian state in a loose federation along the Jordan line might have citizens compensated by "the fact that they would be saved from total weakness by using their economic and human links with Israel and Jordan."

The Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, has been quoted by the Jerusalem Post as saying that no industry could be set up on the West Bank if such an endeavor were to be in direct competition with a comparable Israeli enterprise.

When such a stance is linked with reports of long-standing restrictions on West Bank irrigation for profitable agriculture, and stumbling blocks erected by Jordan as well as Israel in the way of successful West Bank exports, there can be only one conclusion: that neither country sincerely wishes to help lay the foundations for a healthy Palestinian commercial and industrial infrastructure. Such a viable economic base is a prerequisite for any Palestinian autonomy.

DAVID BROWN,
London.

Victims of the Intifada

Yes, prominently publish the names and the ages of the children killed in the West Bank and Gaza, as Izet Sedar suggests (Letters, May 18). And create "Intifada Parks," as Mr. Sedar also

suggests, with a tree dedicated to each child, not only in Muslim countries but throughout the world. But each tree should also bear a plaque with the names of the adults who put the child out front to bear the uprising's dangers. And above all the names should be inscribed that of Yasser Arafat.

David Kuttub's "A Profile of Stone-throwers" (Journal of Palestine Studies, Spring 1988) details the infatuation of children. Mr. Kuttub is a Palestinian journalist. He writes: "The youngest category of children involved in demonstrations is the 7 to 10 age group. Most of the time these children are seen rolling tires to the middle of the road, pouring gasoline on them and then setting them afire. ... Since these children are under the legal age, their capture does not lead to a prison term. At worst they may be slapped around a bit and then released."

Mr. Kuttub says their activity is "one of the most important for the success of a particular stone-throwing incident."

The infatuation uses children in violent demonstrations and riots. As Jordanian television news reveals, no effort is made to get them out of the way when the action heats up.

The infatuation will nurture this child martyr process so long as it produces anti-Israel anguish. Those whose concern is for the children should therefore put the blame where it belongs: on the infatuation that puts them in danger.

ANNE G. KANTOR,
Silver Spring, Maryland.

Adults who send children into battle have nothing to be proud of. This is an abomination.

EDDY van der VEEN,
Puyricard, France.

One is reminded of what the first prime minister of Israel, Golda Meir, said after Israel was attacked in 1948: "We may some day forgive you for killing our children, but we will never forgive you for making us kill our children."

HAROLD P. SMITH,
Locarno, Switzerland.

Children and the Court

Your reporting on the state of American children makes for sad reading. Recent articles have stated that the United States has an infant mortality rate greater than nearly every Western European country ("So That More May Live," Opinion, April 21), as well as the highest child poverty rate of any industrialized country ("Why the Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Poorer" by Leonard Silk, Economic Scene, May 13).

It is hard for me to believe that the U.S. Supreme Court may make abortion illegal this summer, given the lack of political will to aid needy children and those who care for them — usually single mothers. I pray that the court will leave women this last chance to plan for their family's and their own well-being.

ALLISON HICKS,
Rome.

Ignore the Hard Questions With Feel-Good Therapy

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Ever since I wrote a while ago saying that self-love and assertions of self-esteem are no cure for the pathologies of the inner city, my mailman has been busy. Not since I last wrote about animal rights has been as busy. Reader reaction has been instructive.

The most extraordinary communication was from Mike Schmoker of Tucson, Arizona, who enclosed an article he had written last year for The Arizona Daily Star. With varying degrees of amazement and dismay, Mr. Schmoker

I don't want to give the impression that my mail was all Schmoker. For every two or three readers who thought me right on, there was one who thought my attack on self-esteem ignorant and unfeeling; ignorant of the principles of the human potential movement and without feeling for the New Age sensibilities that underlie it and that, properly implemented, are the cure for our ills.

"Our ignorance of self is so great," writes one typical and articulate dissenter from Texas, "that we look for self-love in all the wrong places. We look to our mothers, or our churches, or the schools, or the government or our jobs. No one or nothing outside of us, however, can 'make' us feel better about ourselves." The answer? We must "take full responsibility for ourselves."

MEANWHILE

has been watching the rise of the self-esteem movement, as we might call it, in the world of education. And watching from close hand. He is in charge of elementary school libraries for Tucson.

In the educational world, he writes, the power of the word self-esteem "is almost incantatory — even the pathologies of education takes a bow in its direction." He pinpoints what is wrong with the way the word is being offered to students: "Self-esteem has been sentimentalized. It is less a thing to be slowly earned than quickly and easily given, not something wrought, but spontaneously realized. The emphasis, where this word is used, is more on creating good feelings than on connecting self-esteem to achievement."

Connecting self-esteem to achievement: That is exactly the point. Self-esteem is not something you learn, but something you earn. According to self-esteem pop psychology, however, you get it if you shout it. "There's something sadly comical," writes Mr. Schmoker, "about whole auditoriums full of students being told, indiscriminately, to feel good about themselves, to stand up (I've seen this) and give testimonials on how much they like themselves."

Real self-esteem does not come from what you are but from what you do. It comes not from reciting "I am somebody" but from having done something; learning a skill, mastering a discipline, doing a job, in short, making something of and in and for the world. There is no glory in flipping hamburgers, but there is self-respect in holding a job. Any kid who has had a job knows that getting behind a counter, passing the sign that says "authorized personnel only," gives you the feeling that you may really, after all, be somebody.

Instead of encouraging achievement to bolster self-esteem, the fixation on self-esteem is being allowed to undermine real achievement. As Mr. Schmoker observes, one of the reasons for grade inflation is that teachers are reluctant to fail students for fear that it will injure their self-esteem. The unearned self-esteem thus bestowed merely sets them up for harder falls later on.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

New Decree, Same Oppression

IT'S THE WEST, in its eagerness to end the Cold War, turning a blind eye to Soviet domestic policies that contradict Mikhail Gorbachev's engaging rhetoric of democratic renovation? On April 8, the President of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. issued a decree, effective immediately, amending Soviet legislation on "crimes against the state." Under the new text, a person calling for the overthrow of the Soviet system "or for its alteration in ways contradicting the U.S.S.R. Constitution, as well as the manufacturing with intent to distribute of materials of such content," can be imprisoned for three years. Offenders found to be part of an "organized group" or to use "technical equipment for mass duplication" can receive prison terms of up to seven years.

The broad definition of the offense clears the way for prosecuting anyone who questions the role of the Communist Party as "the leading and guiding force of Soviet society" or the socialist nature of the Soviet state.

The same acts, "when committed at the instigation of foreign organizations or representatives thereof, or with the use of means or technical equipment received from such organizations, are punishable by imprisonment from three to 10 years." (The old Article 70 carried a maximum of seven, plus five years of exile and 10 for a repeat offense.) This clause targets all the independent activists who have received computers, copiers and other help from Western well-wishers.

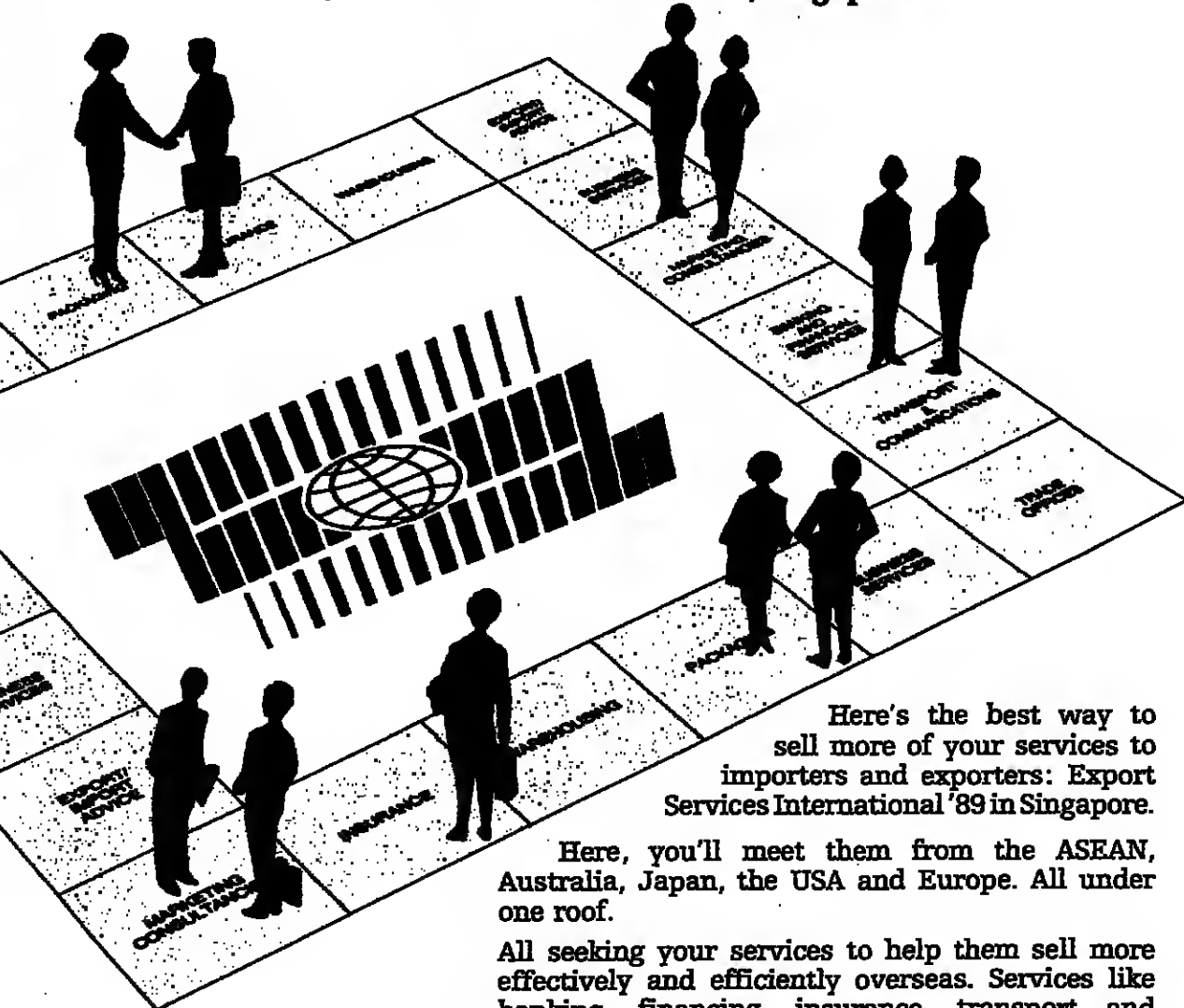
The old statute on "incitement of ethnic or racial hostility or strife" was amended to raise the top penalty from three years to 10 for acts "committed by a group of individuals, or resulting in human fatalities." Thus, for example, if soldiers kill some demonstrators, anyone participating in the demonstration could be facing serious time. This provision is aimed unambiguously at national liberation movements.

—Cathy Young, who emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1980, commenting in The New York Times.

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31-589

Poland Accuses U.S. of Election Meddling

By John Tagliabue

WARSAW — Poland has accused Western governments, and specifically the United States, of massive interference in the campaign leading up to the national elections next Sunday.

In a statement read on national television late Monday, and published by the official press agency and principal papers on Tuesday, the government accused the United States of waging a one-sided campaign in favor of the Solidarity-based opposition via Radio Free Europe, and it said U.S. Embassy officials in Warsaw were actively involved in Solidarity's campaign.

The statement, in which the gov-

ernment lamented what it called "distressing signs of Poland's sovereignty being violated," accused unidentified Western diplomats of "not limiting themselves to expressing their political sympathies, this being a private affair," and said that they had actively participated "in various meetings and events staged by the opposition."

When asked whether U.S. diplomats were meant, the government's spokesman, Zbyslaw Rykowski, replied: "It is true that we spoke about representatives of the embassy of the United States. I hope that those representatives will draw conclusions and not do it again."

Mr. Rykowski said he hoped the incidents would not affect unfavor-

ably the visit by President George Bush to Poland, expected in July.

The U.S. Embassy denied that any of its personnel were engaged in pro-Solidarity activity. In a statement Tuesday, the embassy said its diplomats, "in keeping with standard diplomatic procedures, are responsible for keeping abreast of important developments in Poland, including the elections."

It went on: "However, the embassy emphatically denies that any of its personnel have engaged in improper activities or that they have actively supported one group or one candidate over any others."

The government's statement said funds were being collected publicly for Solidarity "in the United States

and some Western countries," and accused the U.S. administration of putting at the disposal of "one of the sides in the election, only the opposition," Radio Free Europe, the congressionally funded station, based in Munich, that broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

Solidarity was not asked whether it would like to reply on television to the statement, which was broadcast nationwide to millions of Poles by government television.

The impression that the statement was part of a high-level campaign to rattle Solidarity seemed to be confirmed by the simultaneous appearance in official papers of an open letter from the Communist-dominated War Veterans Association protesting against foreign money flowing into Poland to support Solidarity's campaign.

In addition, there was a stinging attack in the party daily, Trybuna Ludu, on Zbyslaw Brzezinski, the Polish-born former U.S. national security adviser, whom it accused of appearing "as a political agitator for the benefit of one of the groups of candidates."

For its part, Solidarity accused the government of twisting the facts, and said it had the right to use funds gathered by private persons living outside Poland, most of them Poles.

"The authors of that statement are well aware of all the facts," the union's national spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, said in a statement released in Warsaw, "but they are not interested in the truth, only in anti-Solidarity propaganda."

Quiet Man in Gorbachev's Shadow Is Thrust Into Glare of Public Life

By Francis X. Clines

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
MOSCOW — Anatoli I. Lukyanov was his nondescript, nearly bashful self as he was summoned into the limelight by sharp-tongued critics demanding that he explain his role as Mikhail S. Gorbachev's indispensable cipher.

Mr. Gorbachev, the new national president, wanted, and finally got, approval for Mr. Lukyanov from the Congress of People's Deputies as his vice president. The post is new, with unusual scope for a nation so steeped in authoritarian politics, a formally recognized stand-in for the nation's tireless champion.

Three years ago, Mr. Lukyanov, master of the Kremlin's legal code and paper flow, was rarely photographed in the hierarchy, so closely did he stay in Mr. Gorbachev's shadow.

But on Monday, his career history, a subject of some vagueness among many of the deputies, was vetted by critics who questioned whether he played an active role in Soviet repression in Eastern Europe 20 years ago, and whether he has quashed recent inquiries into government corruption.

Mr. Lukyanov, a 59-year-old lawyer with old-school ties to the president, is one of the many party loyalists in the debating hall who are obviously not at ease in the new political world of television celebrity.

His ascension to the post of first

deputy chairman of the Presidium was voted by an overwhelming show of hands. As he survived the rugged give-and-take on national television, Mr. Lukyanov offered a bare, brief smile of triumph and returned to Mr. Gorbachev's side.

There, as never before, he is now a figure of considerable public power, the man who will succeed Mr. Gorbachev temporarily in the event of death, and, more immediately, will serve as a reliable, philosophically consistent "first mate," as one proponent put it, during the president's absences.

The latter was a major selling point in the endorsements offered by one respected independent voice in the congress, Roy A. Medvedev, the dissident historian. He noted the political confusion and rumors of reactionary intrigue that occurred during Mr. Gorbachev's recent absences.

"Strange things started happening in our ideology," Mr. Medvedev declared, pleased that Mr. Lukyanov's strength as the methodical factotum and alter ego at the side of Mr. Gorbachev for the past 35 years was being formally institutionalized.

"We need a deputy who will keep the boat on the same course, instead of veering from one side to the other," Mr. Medvedev said as the congress applauded and the gray-haired Mr. Lukyanov listened, showing no emotion.

The president first met the vice president when they were law students at Moscow State University 35 years ago. The campus was a taproot experience for Mr. Gorbachev, who stayed close to various college associates across the years in the tricky art of party careerism.

Few were closer than Mr. Lukyanov, the sort of stalwart who was praised in the congress debate for not having taken a vacation since Mr. Gorbachev solidified his power as national leader. This may be a tribute to his wariness as much as his work habits, for Mr. Lukyanov's basic specialty, through a series of critical backstage positions with both party and government, has been as chief counsel and chief of staff to Mr. Gorbachev.

On Monday, he said he had done some legal work in the East European troubles in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It was minor, he said in his prosaic monotone, of the sort that "had no relation to any specific events."

He attended similarly to an allegation that he attempted a "cover-up" of government corruption inquiries. He denied this, saying he had played a key role in legal reform directed against official bribery.

On this subject, he revealed personal annoyance at the evolving freer ways of political charge and countercharge, complaining of the "not-always-objective press coverage" of allegations and of the "defamation of lawyers" by critics.

But as ever, Mr. Gorbachev stood in his corner. In this case he had wondered aloud whether Mr. Lukyanov, whom he well knows to be no firebrand orator, might want to plan his rebuttal overnight.

No, said the loyal Mr. Lukyanov, who stood and took the rostrum unflinchingly. Soon, the lawyer moved in colorless detail through his notes, during a few chopping hand motions for emphasis as the nation watched.

"Is that it with the questions?" Mr. Gorbachev finally asked the congress, beaming like a big brother. "So that's it, comrades. We have thoroughly considered the issue," the president said as Mr. Lukyanov returned to his side.

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Refugees Report Bulgarian Moves On Ethnic Turks

Washington Post Service

ISTANBUL — Nearly 200 ethnic Turks expelled from Bulgaria in the last week have brought with them fresh testimony of violent clashes between Bulgarian troops and members of the country's large Turkish minority who are resisting forcible cultural assimilation.

Bulgarian authorities have acknowledged that six Turks have died in protest marches, hunger strikes and other displays of civil disobedience in northeastern and southern Bulgaria. Other sources, including Amnesty International, have estimated the number at closer to 100.

The assimilation drive, under which the Sofia government ordered Turkish names changed to Slavic forms and banned use of Turkish dress and language among the country's 900,000 ethnic Turks — about 10 percent of the population — was begun in 1984 and declared officially completed the same year.

Ozal Calls for Talks
Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey called Tuesday in Brussels for negotiations with Bulgaria on an agreement that would allow ethnic Turks to go to Turkey. The Associated Press reported in Ankara.

OPEC: Saudi Propose

Continued from page 1
The OPEC oil cartel's strength and production levels are expected to rise as Saudi Arabia proposes a 10% increase in output.

Saudi Arabia's proposal to increase oil production by 10% has been met with skepticism by other OPEC members, who fear it will lead to a price war.

The Saudi proposal comes at a time when oil prices are relatively stable, but market analysts are watching for any sign of volatility.

A number of high-level officials are expected to meet in Geneva to discuss the proposal and its potential impact on the global oil market.

The meeting is part of a series of discussions aimed at maintaining stability in the oil market and preventing any sudden price fluctuations.

It is hoped that the discussions will lead to a consensus on how to handle the Saudi proposal and any other market concerns.

The outcome of the meeting will be closely watched by investors and analysts, who are looking for any sign of a shift in the oil market's direction.

Meanwhile, the Saudi government is preparing to defend its proposal and explain its rationale to the other OPEC members.

The Saudi position is that increasing production is necessary to meet the growing demand for oil and to ensure the long-term stability of the market.

However, other OPEC members are concerned that this move could undermine the cartel's ability to control oil prices and production levels.

The discussions in Geneva are expected to continue for several days, with all parties hoping to reach a resolution that satisfies everyone.

The final decision on the Saudi proposal will be made by the OPEC ministers of oil, who will meet in a formal session later in the month.

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ARTS / LEISURE

López Cobos Takes Berlin 'Ring' to U.S.

By Michael Field

PARIS — Jesús López Cobos, who will conduct the Deutsche Oper of West Berlin in the first Washington performance of the complete cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" next month at the Kennedy Center, combines Spanish warmth and alertness with an outwardly relaxed acceptance of his multiple workload.

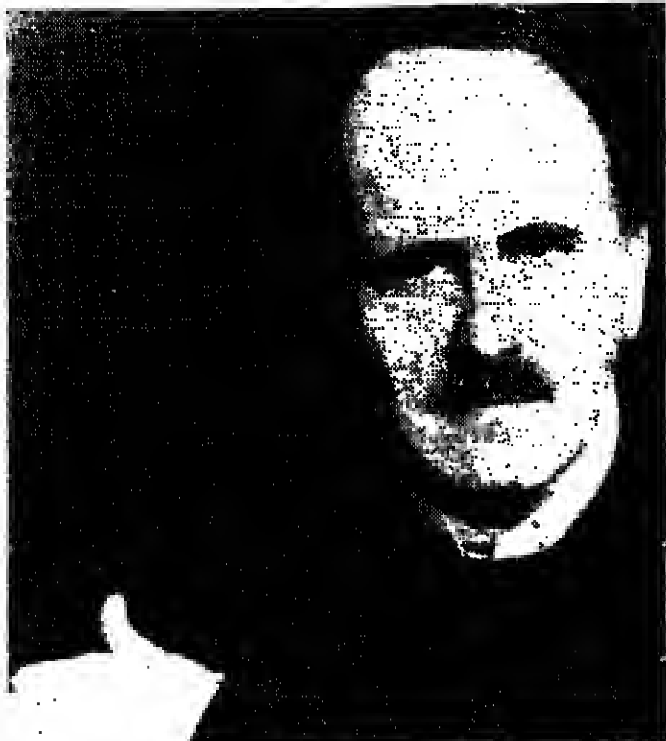
During his 19 years in Berlin, he has conducted more than 50 operas, practically the entire repertoire of the company. He is also musical director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and of the Orquesta Nacional de España. He is 49.

The Washington presentation, which celebrates the 40th anniversary of the founding of the German Federal Republic, opens Wednesday with a performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in which the Berlin orchestra will be joined by the University of Maryland Chorus.

During an interview in Paris, where he conducted the Orquesta Nacional, López Cobos, who is a Madrid graduate in philosophy and music, explained his unusual double major. His native Castilian is tinged slightly with the Andalusian of his formative years in Málaga.

"I followed the two paths because I realized how difficult things were for musicians in Spain," he said. "Besides I didn't want to concentrate only on music and forget everything else." Refusal to specialize has been his hallmark as a conductor. Next year he will give his last Berlin "Ring" and leave the Deutsche Oper to take over the Lausanne chamber orchestra. "After so many years of opera, big ensembles and symphonic music, I think it's very important to get back to Mozart, Bach, Haydn, the chamber repertoire. I'm very happy about it."

In 1966 López Cobos went to



Jesús López Cobos: From the 'Ring' to the chamber repertoire.

Vienna for conducting lessons with Hans Swarowsky, who taught Claudio Abbado and Zubin Mehta. His first chance to show his mettle came in 1968.

"It's really a matter of — well, destiny. I'd won a couple of prizes at the competitions in Copenhagen and Besançon and things kind of grew out of that. I was assistant conductor at La Fenice, in Venice. Then one of those typical things happened. The conductor fell ill and I was asked to take over 'The Magic Flute.' That was my debut. As we say in Spanish, it was a matter of *schindole valor*, just braving it out and conducting. That's how I started."

"It's usually like that with conducting. However much we study, experience is the only school and

you can get it only in the professional world. There are hardly any amateur orchestras, only professional ones, and you just have to have the nerve to get up and conduct. For the young conductor it's a vicious circle: They don't give you a chance because you haven't had the experience and you can't get the experience if you don't have a chance."

It was something of an accident that López Cobos landed in the opera world, which is "twice as complicated as conducting concerts. Experience counts even more. In opera we're always looking for conductors. Many don't want to do it because it's more difficult and you have less prominence. I fitted in because I had experience with choirs."

As a small boy, López Cobos used to go every weekend to hear the cathedral choir in Málaga, with his father, a post office official and, like his mother, a music lover and confirmed Wagnerite. "It was easy for me to accompany the singers so I quickly found my feet, especially when I went to Germany. I am pleased I did it, because opera is the best training for a conductor."

He said he had "the luck" to arrive in Berlin at "an ideal moment," 1972, when the Deutsche Oper had decided not to appoint a permanent replacement for Lotte Maazel and was looking for new, young conductors. "For me this was a magnificent opportunity." For the first few years he went through the repertoire, from the Italians to Mozart and Wagner. Then, in 1981, when the post of permanent conductor was restored, it went to him.

But now he is "a little tired" of opera, especially of his intensive timetable. In Berlin, 13 performances of such different operas as the "Ring," "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Faust," "Orfeo ed Euridice," all in three weeks.

Besides, López Cobos does not see himself just conducting opera, but as an orchestral conductor who also does concert. Not that there has been friction between himself as musical director and Götze Friedrich, *Intendant* of the Deutsche Oper and overall producer of the current "Ring." "I don't think in opera there should be just one person in charge of everything. It's better to have a team running things as we have in Berlin."

"The dominance of the stage production aspect, I believe, a bit of a distortion to the long period when the same conventional sets were used. Now, under the influence of cinema and television, the scenic aspect has tended to be given greater importance than the music. That's also a distortion. The ideal

situation is when the two sides merge and are given equal importance."

On fidelity to Wagner's original concept: "I think we've been faithful to it. Wagner probably wouldn't have done today what he did then. His greatness is that though he was working in his own day, his *Gesamtkunstwerk*, 'total work of art,' as he called it, has a symbolism, mythology and philosophy which makes it constantly contemporary, above ephemeral versions. But I also think he left room for all manner of interpretations which respect the essence if not necessarily the detail of the original."

On the other hand López Cobos thinks some of today's interpretations went too far. Turning the "Ring" into a criticism of 19th-century industrial society or of Nazism was, he thinks, an excessive reaction against the old Romantic approach.

López Cobos thinks that musically he brings two new qualities to the "Ring": The "monolithic" German approach is tempered with a flexibility springing from his familiarity with Italian and French opera and he stresses the overarching musical phrases that tie the work together. "When I am doing 'Ringgold' I am already thinking about 'Götterdämmerung,' seeking the work's inner unity," he says.

Cincinnati's "magnificent orchestra," the fifth oldest in the United States, will remain among López Cobos's commitments when he leaves Berlin next year.

"We are already collecting works too for the 100th anniversary of the Cincinnati orchestra in 1995. We plan to commission several works from new and established composers. That's something I do in Spain, too."

Michael Field, former Paris bureau chief of the Daily Telegraph of London, studied composition and was briefly a music critic.



"I mean, baby, there's a hole in the sky. Doesn't that worry anybody?"

The Crusade of Little Steven: Rocking for Earth's Health

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Little Steven realized that his country's foreign policy was based on fighting communism he figured he ought to learn what communism is. So he read Karl Marx. "That turned out to be a big help, man," he says, with what would be a chuckle if there wasn't so much weight on it. "After that no political reading is boring."

So he's in shape for the alternative press, which he devours. Tedium or not, he considers them the only place to find anything close to the truth. There is a list of recommended alternative press publications on the sleeve of his new album, titled "Revolution" (BMG). Although rock's abuse of the words "freedom" and "revolution" takes the cake when it comes to boredom, Little Steven is one rare singer and songwriter who can still bring them to life with conviction, swing, provocative hooks and an exceptional ability to avoid cliché.

The revolution he's talking about "has nothing to do with one government or system replacing another. It's a revolution without leaders, without ideology and it cannot be co-opted. It is a matter of humankind looking in the mirror, individual by individual, and realizing that we are only one equal part on this planet. We are not superior to the tree because we can cut it down. Ours has become an alienation 19th-century philosophers could not even dream of. We are alienated from our own life-support systems."

Little Steven was known as Miami Steve Van Zandt for more than a decade with Bruce Springsteen. In 1982, he formed the Disciples of Soul, blue-eyed rhythm and blues with a back-beat at any price. Once he started to think about political action, combined with his definition of rock as "more motivation than entertainment," he was headed for trouble.

"Do you know any other rock artist working in global politics?" he asks, without waiting for an answer. "I don't fit in. People are going to have to get used to me." His lifting single peaking out from under his perpetual babushka is somewhere between a smirk and a scowl. He has the look of someone who gets things done, but not with the greatest of pleasure. He's the sort of person who thinks "something is wrong somewhere" because his records get released at all.

He produced the recording "Sun City," protesting apartheid and racism everywhere. The inclusion of Third World acts like Malcopts and Linton Kwesi Johnson reduced it to something less than a monster hit. And "Revolution" is only available in Europe; he will pass up a U.S. release, experience has shown it's not the worth the trouble. (He has his "dependable 300,000 customers" in Europe.)

There's never been a breakthrough album. He tries not to think about it, he does not want to try for one,

he's too artistically satisfied to give up global politics. But sooner or later he's "going to have to get a job. I mean, this is an expensive university."

He writes lines like "I am a revolutionary / Please define your terms" and "I was born in an outlaw nation" which he sings with a plea more than a moon, with restrained vigor rather than a drone. He's certainly not begging. He writes conceptually. "The theme comes first, then the subtheme and then they become songs. The work is to personalize it, make it a conversation. No rhetoric. To avoid polemic, that's the art."

It would be easy to consider Little Steven one more ineffective idealist, a leftover hippie spouting simplistic slogans without any knowledge of the complexity of the problem were it not for the fact that the mainstream press he mistrusts is beginning to read like Little Steven interviews.

The governing Dutch coalition recently became the first European government to fall over an environmental issue. Earlier this month, the columnist Flora Lewis wrote: "Bringing [environmental] issues, which once seemed exotic or futuristic, into the central debate... is the new task for responsible politicians." She quoted Senator Albert Gore, who called for "dynamic new strategies" that will require, she said, "not only sacrifice of wealth but of custom and old assumptions of what constitutes self-interest."

Little Steven says: "This revolution involves a fundamental change in the way we think." But he is "not into sacrifice. I don't believe we have to stop driving our cars or lose our jobs to get clean air. I don't believe government statistics about ecology meaning loss of jobs. You want some work? Let's switch our heating and our cars to solar energy and appropriate technology. Let's put some research into alternative energy sources. There's almost no land or water left that isn't poisoned. We're causing permanent damage to the atmosphere. I mean, baby, there's a hole in the sky. Doesn't that worry anybody? We can do what's needed by shifting priorities. When Kennedy said it was necessary to get to the moon, wasn't it amazing how fast we got to the moon?"

"But I don't try to communicate with the power structure. It's too late to get anywhere with them. They exist to get elected, that's all. If I tell them they have to cut all their ties with the oil and nuclear industries for the good of the people, they'll look at me like I'm from another planet. And maybe I am. It's called Earth. The one we're trying to save."

Little Steven on tour: Modena, Italy, May 31; Varese, June 1; Florence, June 2; Milan, June 3; Genoa, June 7; Paris (SOS Racism benefit), June 10; Rome, June 13; tour continues in Scandinavia, Switzerland, The Netherlands, France, Spain, Portugal and Eastern Europe through Sept. 2.

A Storm of Talent in Hytner's 'Tempest'

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For the director of a remarkable season, after his epic and searing "Ghetto" at the National comes the Barbican transfer of last summer's Stratford "Tempest." Hytner's "Miss Saigon" is still to come at the Drury. His "Tempest" brings John Wood back to London for the first time in almost a decade to remind us of his standing at the very head

of the classical players of his generation.

On David Fielding's plain white oval setting, Hytner's simple and cerebral production leaves Wood

THE LONDON STAGE

center stage for most of the evening. This is not the usual old magician waiting to break his staff and bid farewell to all his magical powers but, instead, a younger and more turbulent figure, raging at his own exile and determined to wreak vengeance on the usurping Duke of Milan once he has managed to kidnap him by storm. But what Hytner's immensely strong team achieves is a totally fresh reading of a familiar text. Every line has clearly been rethought and reconsidered in rehearsal.

Not since John Gielgud, who last played the part at Stratford more than 30 years ago, have we had a Prospero with an entire orchestra in his voice, nor one so willing to use the full range of his music. But Wood also has a craggy athleticism that contrasts well with the courtly villains and a wonderfully comic double-act from Desmond Barrit as a bugged helpless Trinculo and

Campbell Morrison as a dour Scots Stephano.

In a good week for Royal Shakespeare Company transfers from Stratford, Ron Daniels's rare revival of "Aeschylus's 'The Eumenides'" establishes the play as a kind of lower-class English "Misanthrope" through which the forthright Captain Manly blusters his way to a more open society, having dealt with corruption on all sides.

Written only a decade or so after the Restoration, this is one of its minor comedies but it does have the pre-Dickensian feel of an entire society under the social microscope. Rogues and fops and faithless mistresses are all here exposed at the last in their true colors before there can be any semblance of a happy ending.

David Calder has the thankless task of keeping our interest alive in a war of control, character, while around him such outrageous creations as the litigious widow (Marjorie Yates) and the manic punk-haired fool (Mark Hadfield) get the best of the laughs.

The opening production of this

year's international season at the National is "Tango Varsoviano" by the Teatro del Sur, a Buenos Aires company whose main interests would seem to be ballet and mime.

Its founding director, Alberto Felix Alberto, has however devised an elaborate showcase about a middle-aged housewife who, inspired while at the ironing-board by tango music on her radio, fantasizes a turbulent romantic encounter for two dream figures before getting caught up in a pulp-fiction plot.

Short, sharp scenes suggest a cabaret rather than a coherent drama. There is a tremendous sense of style that allows the mix of illusion and reality to locate the evening on the borderlines of a dream.

In an almost wordless script, sentimental pop songs of the 1940s are used to hold the mood as the fantasized diva and her mysterious lover are confronted with the Polish immigrant who comes to bring marriage and a doomed romanticism to the housewife. By the end of the evening all four lives have crashed into each other with deadly results and we are left with a production rather too tantalizingly obscure to hold attention.

A Fresh 'Tale of Hoffmann' at Dresden Festival

By James Helme Sutcliffe

DRESDEN, East Germany — The 12th Dresden Music Festival opened with the world premiere of a fascinatingly persuasive new opera by Eckhard Mayer.

"Der goldene Topf" (The Golden Pot) was brilliantly staged by a huge cast drawn from the Semper Oper forces under the director Johannes Herx, making for two hours and 20 minutes of magical musical drama, its colorfully modern (but not breathtaking) score at the service of a many leveled, ingenious libretto by Ingo Zimmermann.

The opera is, in fact, a new "Tale of Hoffmann," its source being the poet's fairy tale of the same name. Set in Dresden when Hoffmann was conducting opera there (1813-1814), its topicality was doubly assured by its site and Hoffmann's own participation in stage action, an amalgam of turbulent historical events and fantasy. Just as in the Offenbach classic, the on-stage Hoffmann is shown working on an allegorical fairy-tale in order to write an unhappy love affair out of his system. In Bamberg, where he was theatrical music director from 1808 to 1813, Hoffmann had been suddenly jilted by a teen-age voice pupil.

In the opera she is called Serpentina, the blue-eyed daughter of the musician Lindhorst (formerly of Atlanta) who has taken on the form of a "registrar" to encourage

Hoffmann to commit his fantasies to paper.

The symbolism so beloved of the German school then runs riot. Both in Hoffmann's story and Zimmermann's libretto, Serpentina, ex-chanteuse student Anselmus with her eyes to the point of insanity, making him choose her — his ideal

— rather than the much too flesh-and-blood Veronica, whose father Pantmann is on the lookout for a good match.

With such magnificent singers as Olaf Bär (Hoffmann), Hans-Joachim Kessel (Lindhorst), Armin Ude (Anselmus), Christiane Hofffeld (Serpentina) and Kerstin Witt

as the mysterious Pedlarwoman in the cast and Hans-E. Zimmer conducting the Dresden Staatskapelle, the opera was given a bang-up first performance and will enter the repertoire of the Semper Oper.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Good fortune is
 - 2 Aeschylus
 - 3 West Coast shrub
 - 4 First of a Latin trio
 - 5 Unusual
 - 6 Carpenter's tool
 - 7 "Three Lives": Philbrick
 - 8 Baseball glove
 - 9 Waste maker
 - 10 Swelling
 - 11 Start of a quip
 - 12 Depth sounder
 - 13 Christmas carols
 - 14 More of the quip
 - 15 Records
 - 16 Wild animals' homes
 - 17 Old French coin
 - 18 Some paintings
 - 19 Trick
 - 20 Halt
 - 21 Snoop
- DOWN**
- 1 Euryali
 - 2 Trol and canter
 - 3 Correct Comb form
 - 4 Easings of enemies
 - 5 Gioia
 - 6 Jai
 - 7 Lad's girl
 - 8 Square column
 - 9 Dregs
 - 10 Solo
 - 11 Military award
 - 12 He wrote "Golden Boy"
 - 13 Metal bar
 - 14 Stadium cheers
 - 15 Wayside slopovers
 - 16 Extreme
 - 17 Pert
 - 18 Digs for pay dirt
 - 19 N.Y.C. transit line
 - 20 Coerce
 - 21 Approves
 - 22 More of the quip
 - 23 Plan of the goosefoot family
 - 24 A Hawk-eye
 - 25 End of the quip
 - 26 Noble Italian family
 - 27 Concerning
 - 28 Very favorable review
 - 29 Fr. holy women
 - 30 "Oll-starr d'—": Ottello
 - 31 Emerald Isle
 - 32 Sigmoid letter
 - 33 What to do with a claim
 - 34 Julander
 - 35 Acme
 - 36 Tune
 - 37 Thickness, as of wood
 - 38 Greek letter
 - 39 Artfully shy
 - 40 Periods of prosperity
 - 41 Distress call
 - 42 Prepared shish kebabs
 - 43 Depth measures: Abbr.
 - 44 Cousin of oops
 - 45 Secretary of the Interior under F.D.R.
 - 46 "— season to be jolly"
 - 47 More than chubby
 - 48 Becomes oxidized
 - 49 Parts of Racine's plays
 - 50 Macaw
 - 51 U.S. composer Ethelbert
 - 52 Square-dance partners
 - 53 Aid in a crime
 - 54 Columnist Bartlett
 - 55 Diving position
 - 56 Nantes-to-Angers dir.

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	R	C	E	R	A	S	E	P	O	S
I	D	E	A	O	R	T	A	A	R	A	L
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Spain** Ptas.	2,400	1,200	600
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1989

MEDIA MARKETS

A Battle Is Heating Up Over Spain's TV Picture

By ALAN RIDING
New York Times Service

MADRID — In a country where only 15 years ago most newspapers and all television stations were still owned by the state, the media picture in Spain is being rapidly transformed. Powerful local and foreign investors are now warring to control a lucrative market.

The latest battlefield is television, where Rupert Murdoch and Silvio Berlusconi are among the international communications investors bidding for licenses to run the country's first three commercial stations. The government will give up its television monopoly next year.

American, French and British newspaper groups have already acquired shares in two business dailies, as well as the political weekly *Cambio 16*, while Spanish investors are spending heavily to ensure they are not left behind.

"The situation is still very fluid," one financial expert said. "Some people are making a lot of money; others are losing heavily, but gambling on the future. It's going to be a good while before things stabilize."

Foreigners like Rupert Murdoch are bidding against Spain's new media barons.

Spain's newspaper market has been anything but stable since almost four decades of dictatorship ended with the death of Francisco Franco in 1975. For example, *El Pais*, a daily that has by far the largest circulation, was not founded until 1976.

Similarly, most of the 32 newspapers owned by the Franco regime's party, known as *El Movimiento*, have either been closed because they were losing money or have been privatized as part of the country's transition to full democracy.

The new impetus to competition in the media has come from Europe during the last three years, as well as from preparations for the country's full integration into the European Community when a single market is created after 1992.

No less important has been the emergence of a handful of major Spanish corporations owned or dominated by dynamic media barons, like Jesus de Polanco of Grupo Prisa, which is informally known as *El Pais* Group; Juan Tomás de Salas of Grupo 16 and Antonio Asensio of Grupo 2. All are involved in newspapers and magazines and are now bidding for television licenses.

ONE TELLING SIGN of the times is that Madrid now has four business dailies, two of them begun only this year — *Economía 16* by Grupo 16, which owns *Cambio 16* and the daily *Diario 16*, and *Gaceta de los Negocios* by Grupo 2, which owns the popular sex-and-scandal weekly *Interviú* and the older two-page news magazine *Tempo*.

The other two business dailies have been preparing themselves for the competition. Expansion sold a 35 percent stake to Pearson PLC of Britain, which owns *The Financial Times*. Cinco Días sold 33 percent of its shares to *El Pais*, while its publisher, Estructura Económica, sold 30 percent of its capital to Grupo Expansion of France, which is associated with Dow Jones & Co.

Were this not enough for a specialist readership thought to number no more than 100,000, mass-market dailies like *El Pais* and *La Vanguardia* of Barcelona carry weekend business supplements. Industry analysts think only two or three more business dailies can survive.

Even *El Pais*, which now sells more than 300,000 copies daily, has had a hard time. Last week, it discovered the unpredictability of current market conditions when it began a political weekly to compete with *Cambio 16* in 1986. Aimed at an exclusive

See SPAIN, Page 12

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
U.S. dollar	1.0000	British pound	1.6363	Swiss franc	1.4537
West German mark	2.3636	French franc	6.5596	Italian lira	2036.27
Japanese yen	163.64	Spanish peseta	166.64	Belgian franc	20.361
Dutch guilder	2.3636	Austrian schilling	13.7603	Portuguese escudo	200.482
Scandinavian currencies

Interest Rates

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month Eurodollar	7.125%	3-month Japanese yen	5.75%
6-month T-bill	7.25%	6-month Eurodollar	7.25%	6-month Japanese yen	5.75%
1-year T-bill	7.375%	1-year Eurodollar	7.375%	1-year Japanese yen	5.75%
...

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month Eurodollar	7.125%	3-month Japanese yen	5.75%
6-month T-bill	7.25%	6-month Eurodollar	7.25%	6-month Japanese yen	5.75%
1-year T-bill	7.375%	1-year Eurodollar	7.375%	1-year Japanese yen	5.75%
...

Japan Warned On Trade

U.S. Envoy Seeks End to Barriers

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The new U.S. ambassador to Japan, in his first major address since assuming the post, warned Japan on Tuesday that foreign countries would no longer accept excuses or delays in opening its economy to outside competition.

Michael H. Armacost said that he was optimistic about the future of U.S.-Japanese relations, which he called "essential not only to our peoples but to the world."

But he also said that Japan, which has a substantial trade surplus with the United States and other countries, needs to make major adjustments to its economy.

"All we seek is similar opportunities for our companies to sell in Japan's market, and compete openly to provide goods and services for the benefit of the Japanese consumer," Mr. Armacost said. "An economic superpower can no longer plead that the world should give it time to adjust."

Mr. Armacost spoke at a symposium sponsored by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

He quoted the favorite aphorism of his predecessor, Mike Mansfield, that the United States and Japan had "the most important bilateral relationship in the world, bar none." But he also seemed eager to differentiate himself from Mr. Mansfield, who many came to see as a defender of Japan during his 11-year tenure in Tokyo.

Mr. Mansfield, too, used to criticize the Japanese for their slowness in responding to demands for change. But he reproved them in gentle tones, and some U.S. critics accused him of assuming an easygoing staff heavy with diplomats too sympathetic to the Japanese point of view.

Mr. Armacost's remarks Tuesday, following just after Washington's labeling of Japan as an "unfair trader," seemed intended to reassure Tokyo that Washington was committed to finding friendly solutions to bilateral tensions.

But at the same time, the ambassador seemed eager to reassure Japan's critics in Washington that he would not be a soft touch.

Mr. Armacost said that the United States bears much responsibility for current trade problems, particularly in its recent emphasis on consumption instead of investment in productivity and in its budget deficits.

But he said Japan's emphasis on production, while appropriate in its "catch-up" days after World War II, restricts competition, keeps out U.S. firms and raises prices for Japanese consumers.

"Though living standards have improved dramatically," Mr. Armacost said, "there have been limits on the extent to which Japanese consumers have benefited from this economic miracle. Perhaps we could say that America needs to give its producers a prod, while Japan needs to give its consumers a break."

Zoom and Auf Wiedersehen
BMW Passes Mercedes, Prepares to Race Japanese



Specialty models like the 3-series convertible keep BMW and its chairman, Eberhard von Kienheim, right, in the forefront.

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

MUNICH — These are prosperous times for Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, but undoubtedly the most satisfying development for the chairman, Eberhard von Kienheim, is BMW's success in topping its arch-rival Mercedes-Benz from its position as the European market leader in high-powered luxury automobiles.

"For over 30 years, Mercedes had a near monopoly in the top-of-the-line luxury car market in Germany and elsewhere," Mr. von Kienheim said. "And everyone thought it would stay that way forever."

Last year, however, BMW sold about 20,000 of its 7-series models in West Germany, compared with 13,700 for the S-class Mercedes-Benz.

Mr. Kienheim pointed out from his office atop the company's distinctive high-rise Munich headquarters that for more than two years BMW has sold considerably more cars of the 7 series in West Germany than Mercedes has of its S class.

The BMW 7 series, which includes the flagship 750iL model with a V-12 engine, competes against the top Mercedes-Benz cars, all of which have an S in their model designations.

Mr. von Kienheim knows that

Daimler-Benz AG is preparing its counterattack. Eberhard Reuter, the Daimler-Benz chairman, announced recently that Mercedes would bring out a new model each year for the next five years.

The booming European car market shows few signs of cooling, and BMW's market share climbed to 2.9 percent last year, from 2.7 percent a year earlier. The company's new, more expensive models are selling

See BMW, Page 13

Japan Rate Rise Fails to Dent Dollar Strength

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan, reacting to incipient signs of inflation and worried about the yen's weakness against the dollar, announced Tuesday an increase in its key interest rate, the first rise in more than nine years.

The move, which had been expected for some time, failed to depress the buoyant U.S. currency. In New York, the dollar continued to rise. It rose to 1.9933 DM from 1.9835 DM on Monday, and to 142.745 yen from 141.15 yen.

In Tokyo, the dollar had closed basically steady at 143.10 yen and 2.0095 Deutsche marks, despite sales of almost \$1 billion by the Bank of Japan. It was up 0.22 yen from Monday's close of 142.88.

The Japanese central bank raised its official discount rate, the interest it charges banks for loans, to 3.25 percent from 2.5 percent. Bank officials led by the governor, Satoshi Sumita, had warned that the economy was overheating and that the drop in the yen's value was increasing pressure on prices.

But the trigger apparently was the release last Friday of consumer-price figures for the Tokyo area showing a 3.3 percent jump over last year. Japan is the last of the major industrial powers to raise its discount rate and its action is likely to cause a reassessment by other

central banks of their rates, economists in Tokyo said Tuesday.

The Bank of Japan last raised its rate in March 1980 and has gradually reduced it since, holding to a generally expansionary monetary policy. The final reduction occurred in February 1987, when the rate was set at 2.5 percent, a post-war low and the lowest of all the industrial powers.

Banks traditionally use the discount rate to peg the interest they charge on loans for everything from cars to housing. Thus, an increase in the discount rate can have the effect of slowing spending. Some in Tokyo worried that an increase will dampen consumption, slow the recent growth in imports and thus postpone any reduction in Japan's trade surplus with the United States.

Government officials said they expect Japan's domestic-led expansion to continue despite the rate increase, which they said would still leave interest rates low.

"We expect the financial situation to remain generally loose," said a financial official at the Foreign Ministry. "In comparison with other rates it is still looser than the measure will adversely affect the expansion of domestic demand or imports."

Immediately after the Bank of Japan's move, the dollar rose to 142.88 yen from 141.15 yen.

See DOLLAR, Page 15

For Many Foreign Investors, China Has Spoiled the Climate

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The interruption of normal business in China by a political power struggle and a martial law decree has wiped out a decade of painstaking effort to portray the country as a predictable environment where investments would be safe, many foreign business executives say.

Negotiations have been postponed, some major corporate executives have canceled visits and an international conference on U.S.-Chinese trade has shortened its schedule because of the government's preoccupation with the democracy movement.

The unrest in Beijing has also brought a backlash in Hong Kong, where Hopewell

Holdings Ltd. announced earlier this week that it had halted a multibillion dollar rights issue of stock that would have helped fund a major highway from Hong Kong to the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou.

A U.S. banker in Beijing with contacts throughout the government said: "I think a lot of damage has been done that they can't fix."

He said that foreign investors in China were like people who had built houses on a dormant volcano that began to erupt.

Still, despite problems spurred by high inflation and an economic austerity program, U.S. investment in China should grow by \$300 million this year, according to an analysis by the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

Last year, total Chinese foreign trade reached an all-time high of \$112.8 billion. Trade with the United States climbed to \$13.5 billion, making it China's third-largest trading partner after Hong Kong and Japan.

A Beijing-based aerospace executive, who declined to be identified, said he was optimistic about his company's plans.

But he added, "The image of what has happened here is going to be very difficult to overcome."

A U.S. lawyer who works in a new office building on the Avenue of Eternal Peace in Beijing was dismayed at the political turmoil. He said that many people had thought they could "really trust" the Chinese and do business with them.

"Now everything that they have been telling you for 10 years is out the window," he said.

Lucille Barale, a lawyer and president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Beijing, said she thought that the Chinese leadership "would come to the conclusion that the country is more committed to economic development than it is to ideological struggle."

The next few months, she added, would be "a crucial test of that assumption."

Al Hayward, president of Pacific West International Inc., which helped set up a new industrial city near Tianjin, said he believed

See CHINA, Page 11

Philippines Gets 10-Year Debt Accord

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The Philippines has reached agreement with its Paris Club creditors to reschedule \$2.2 billion of official debt over 10 years with a six-year grace period, Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme said Tuesday.

He said the new rescheduling accord was better than two previous agreements.

"We will now negotiate with each of the members of the club so we can discuss with them interest rates and the possibility of some of these loans being made into soft loans," he said.

The accord came shortly after the International Monetary Fund approved a \$1.17 billion loan package for the Philippines.

Under the agreement signed in Paris, the repayment period for \$2.2 billion falling due between June 1989 and June 1992 was stretched to 10 years, Mr. Jayme said.

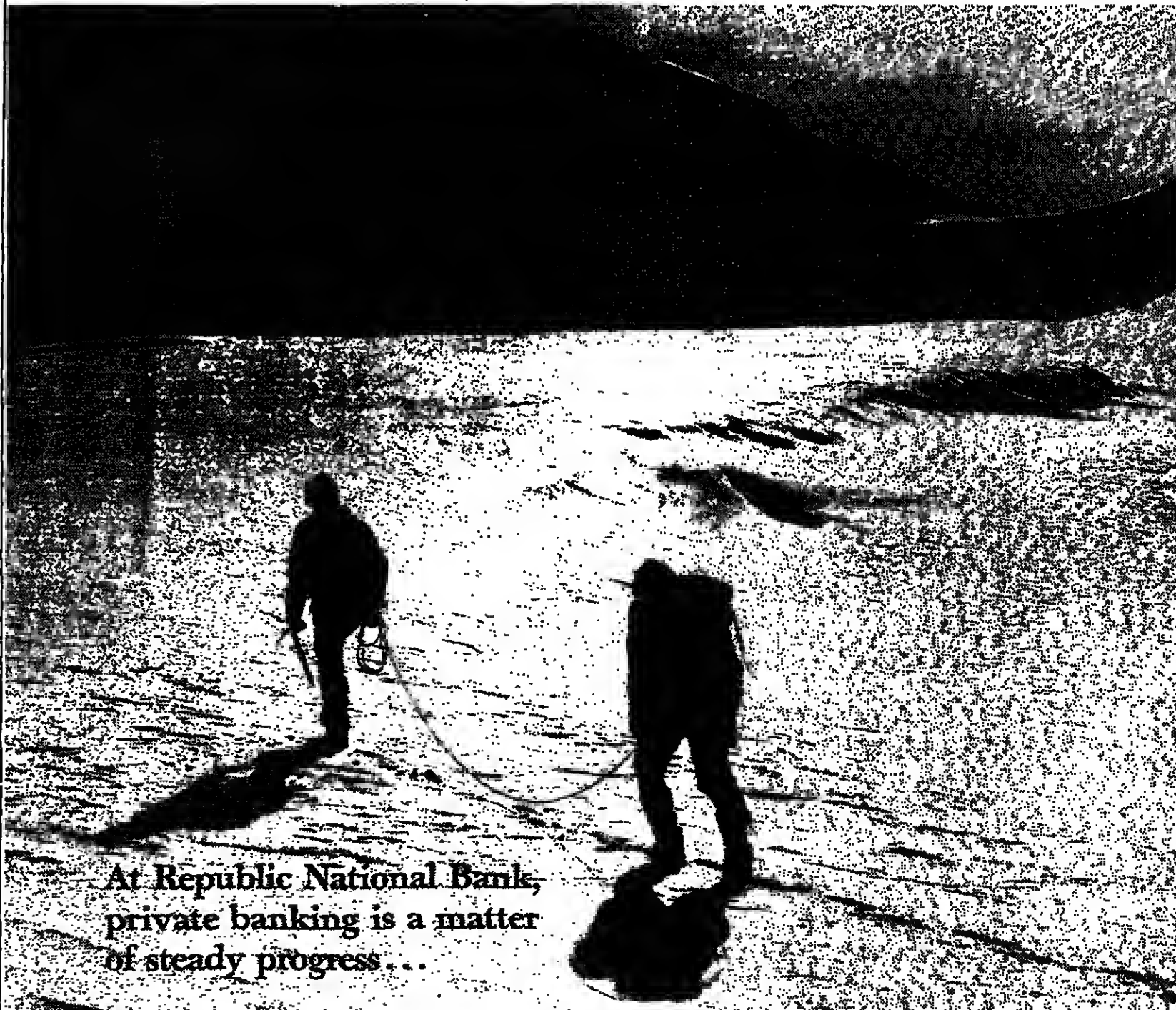
The Philippines has total external debt of about \$28 billion, 23 percent of which is owed to foreign governments.

Mr. Jayme said the latest agreement increased the proportion of interest to be rescheduled to 100 percent, compared with 60 percent to 70 percent under the past two agreements.

The grace period was stretched to six years from five, while the total repayment period remained at 10 years, he said.

Included in the latest agreement is the restructuring of accumulated arrears of about \$420 million in principal and interest which fell due from September 1988 to May 1989.

Mr. Jayme said the arrears will be paid over nine years, with a five-year grace period.



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NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PatPet	2392	2392	2392	0
AT&T	2392	2392	2392	0
IBM	2392	2392	2392	0
Genl	2392	2392	2392	0
IBM	2392	2392	2392	0
IBM	2392	2392	2392	0
IBM	2392	2392	2392	0
IBM	2392	2392	2392	0
IBM	2392	2392	2392	0
IBM	2392	2392	2392	0

Market Sales

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

NASDAQ Index

Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year
Class	Chg.	Week	Month	Year

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.
Class	Chg.

NYSE Diary

Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	*Net
Buy	Sell	*Net
Buy	Sell	*Net
Buy	Sell	*Net
Buy	Sell	*Net
Buy	Sell	*Net
Buy	Sell	*Net
Buy	Sell	*Net
Buy	Sell	*Net
Buy	Sell	*Net

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.

NASDAQ Diary

Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.
Class	Prev.

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	Close	Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Falls on Profit-Taking

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed lower Tuesday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, as concerns about global economic conditions pushed buyers to the sidelines and set the stage for profit-taking following the long Memorial Day weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 11.18 points Friday, dropped 18.22 to close at 2,475.55.

Among the broader market indicators, the New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 1.20 to 178.11 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slid 2.54 to close at 319.05. The price of an average share lost 24 cents.

Declines outpaced advances by about a 9-5 margin. Big Board volume totaled about 151.8 million shares, compared with about 143.1 million traded Friday.

Analysts said the market suffered a setback due to investors cashing in on gains won over the last several weeks and a lack of any major buying activity.

Pressing the market, they said, were investors' concerns about a decision by the Bank of Japan to raise its discount lending rate — the rate on central bank loans to financial institutions — by 0.75 points to 3.25 percent.

Theoretically, the move is an attempt to curb inflation and to make the dollar less attractive than the yen to investors as interest rate differentials between the United States and Japan are narrowed. It follows a similar decision made last week by the British to raise their base lending rate 1 percentage point to 14 percent.

"The concern over inflation has become international," said Alfred Goldman, market

strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons Inc. in St. Louis.

Although the Japanese rate hike was expected, "it shook up a lot of people who felt that interest rates were coming down," he said.

Analysts said market players now were focusing on whether West Germany would follow Japan's rate-hike decision with a similar move.

In addition, they said investors were weighing reports that the Federal Reserve Board may actually ease its monetary policy with a modest reduction in the bellwether federal-funds rate, which banks charge on loans to each other.

"This is a confused market," Mr. Goldman said.

He said the profit-taking occurred after a nine-week advance in stock prices that was fueled by the theory of a "soft landing" — a slowing in the economy coupled with an easing of inflation and interest-rate pressures.

On the NYSE, Petrolene Partners, L.P. was the most active issue, jumping 3% to 29%. AT&T followed, easing 1/4 to 35%. Texas Utilities (ex-dividend) was third, dropping 1/4 to 29%.

IBM fell 1/4 to 108 1/4 and other blue-chip issues also closed mostly lower. Among them, USX eased 1/4 to 34 1/4, General Electric fell 1/4 to 54, and General Motors slid 1/4 to 40 1/4.

United Telecommunications surged 2 to 69 1/4. Traders said PaineWebber Inc. gave the stock a "buy recommendation" and raised its 1990 earnings estimate for the company to \$6 a share.

In the airline sector, UAL plunged 4 1/4 to 123 1/4 and AMR dropped 2 1/4 to 61 1/4 after analysts lowered both companies' earnings estimates for the second quarter.

Table with multiple columns: T, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100, High, Low, A.P.A. City. Contains numerous stock listings.

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Table with multiple columns: T, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100, High, Low, A.P.A. City. Contains numerous stock listings.

Table with multiple columns: T, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100, High, Low, A.P.A. City. Contains numerous stock listings.

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The Fed: U.S. Lender of Last Resort Draws Fire

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S AHEAD.
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SSIONALS
DE

North
Low Start On Y&P 54
100% High Low 1 PM O

DOLLAR: Japan Tries to Bolster Yen With Rate Rise

Coining	Yen	Ffr.
Deutsche mark	2.0085	1.9675
Pound sterling	1.5575	1.9900
Japanese yen	141.50	141.50
Swiss franc	1.7575	1.7250
French franc	6.5725	6.7325

Source: Reuters

Mr. Sumita said after the rate increase was announced that it was necessary to allow Japan to meet inflationary pressures, while allowing the booming economy to keep

A major goal of the rate increase, economists agreed, was to drive down the value of the dollar, which has been rising steadily against the yen in the last few weeks.

The Bank of Japan has been trying unsuccessfully to stem the dollar's rise for the last 10 days, dumping 100 billion dollars on the market. The central bank apparently hopes that by increasing the discount rate on loans, which is designed to force an ab-

Home Sales In U.S. Rose 11% in April

WASHINGTON — Sales of new single-family homes in the United States rose 10.9 percent in April to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 620,000 units, the

Even with the increase, the steepest since a 13.9 percent rise in February last year, sales last month were still 8.4 percent below the April 1988 rate of 677,000 units. The department revised March sales to show a 10.4 percent decrease from February to a 559,000 unit annual rate, instead of the 5 percent decrease reported earlier.

Before being adjusted for seasonal factors, the number of homes sold in April totaled 63,000, compared with 58,000 in March and 68,000 a year earlier.

U.K. Study Sees Dent in Profits

The Japanese delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, who is expected to be named prime minister later this week. H.

are scheduled to meet Wednesday with U.S. officials, including Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, Commerce Secretary Robert F. Mosbacher and Mrs. Hills.

which allows for protracted negotiations and then retaliation if no agreement is reached. At the same time, Japanese officials said they were "prepared to solve problems through negotiation and dialogue."

Warning of the "unfavorable reaction" of the Japanese public to having been singled out, Japanese officials said they were urging both governments to act in a "prudent manner."

Reuters
LONDON — Higher interest rates combined with other economic factors have led to a sharp decline in the value of the British pound sterling, which has fallen to its lowest level in over a decade.

pressures mean that British progress in the fight against inflation will initially be at the expense of corporate profits, the Confederation of British Industry said Tuesday.

domestic slowdown in response to higher interest rates. The eventual extent of the British economic slowdown would depend on the

The study showed that the tight money policy of the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, could be going too far.

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, May 30

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SPORTS

Jordan's Heroics Fail Bulls

Pistons' Defense Reigns in 86-80 Victory to Even Series

By Dirk Johnson

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The Chicago Bulls needed more 11th-hour heroics from Michael Jordan on Monday, but they didn't receive any. Instead, the Detroit Pistons outmuscled the Bulls, 86-80, to tie the four-of-seven game Eastern Conference championship series at two games apiece.

The heroics came from the Detroit defenders, who held Jordan to 23 points, and from the Pistons'

NBA PLAYOFFS

point guard, Isiah Thomas, who scored 27 points and got 10 rebounds. In all, the Pistons outrebounded the Bulls, 56-40. Joe Dumars added 15 points for the Pistons, and James Edwards, the reserve center, scored 13. Dennis Rodman added 18 rebounds for Detroit.

"We played with seventh-game intensity today," said Chuck Daly, the Pistons' coach. "If we don't play as hard as we can play, I don't think we will win this series. If we do, I think we will win it."

"Isiah was a lot more aggressive," he added. "We need him to be that way if we're going to win." The closest Chicago came in the fourth quarter was 64-62, but Thomas hit a jumper to start a 15-7 run. Another basket by Thomas made it 79-69 with 4:38 left, and the Bulls got no closer than five points after that.

The Pistons, who swept six games from the Bulls in the regular season, came into this series heavily favored. But each game has been a bruising, down-to-the-wire contest. The Detroit victory Monday means that Los Angeles, which won the Western Conference final Sunday by sweeping the Phoenix Suns, will rest for more than a week before the championship series begins.

With the victory Monday, the Pistons regained the home-court advantage: Game 5 will be in Detroit on Wednesday, then the teams will return to Chicago for the sixth game Friday. Game 7, if necessary, will be played Sunday in Detroit.

The Pistons' superior bench played a big part in their victory on Monday.

"We just ran out of juice," said Doug Collins, the Bulls' coach. "They can throw so many guys at you. And they just keep coming."

Several defenders contributed to containing Jordan, but it was Rod-



Michael Jordan, shooting through a crowd of Pistons defenders.

man who gave the Bulls' star the most trouble. The Detroit defenders trapped and double-teamed Jordan from the start on Monday. "People don't realize that Chicago is a great team," Rodman said. "To slow down Jordan, you have to get as much help as you can and stay in front of him."

The Pistons' first lead came at the buzzer that ended the first half, as Thomas hit a three-point shot to make the score 42-39.

The Pistons led by 44-39 in the first minute of the second half, but Scottie Pippen scored nine points for the Bulls as Chicago outscored

Detroit, 16-6, over a five-minute stretch to take a 55-50 lead.

Detroit regained a four-point lead by the end of the third quarter, then led by 10 points midway through the fourth quarter.

Trying to rally, the Bulls turned to Jordan on almost every trip down the floor. But he did not respond, shooting only 30 percent from the field and grabbing just two rebounds. Only 11 of his points came after the first quarter.

Pippen had 17 points after three quarters, but could manage only one point in the final quarter.

SIDELINES

Pitino Is Said to Switch

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (AP) — Rick Pitino will leave the New York Knicks of the NBA to take charge of the troubled University of Kentucky basketball program, sources say.

The 36-year-old Pitino will announce his decision Thursday at a news conference in Lexington, the Courier-Journal newspaper of Louisville and WCBS-TV in New York reported.

Pitino, after visiting the university last week, was offered the position held for four seasons by Eddie Sutton, who resigned in March in the midst of an NCAA investigation that resulted in three years' probation for the Kentucky program.

NCAA Lacrosse Title

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland (NYT) — Syracuse won its second consecutive U.S. collegiate lacrosse championship Monday, beating Johns Hopkins, 13-12, before 23,893 spectators, a record for intercollegiate lacrosse.

The score was tied seven times and Johns Hopkins was ahead more often than Syracuse, by an 8-6 score after two quarters and by 11-9 after three.

Gary Gail of Syracuse, the sport's premier player, was held to two goals, albeit key ones in the second half, by the Blue Jays' superlative defenseman, Dave Pietramala, and their goalie, Quint Kessenich, who had 17 saves.

Hockey Star Tumbles

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP) — Petr Klima, the Detroit Red Wings star who vowed in December that he would never drive drunk again, was in jail Tuesday after his arrest on another drunken-driving charge, police here said.

Klima, 24, defected from Czechoslovakia in 1983 and joined the Red Wings at left wing. He was placed on probation after a conviction for drunken driving in 1987. In October, he was arrested on a drunken driving charge, and he drew a 31-day jail sentence for probation violation.

For the Record

The University of Arkansas posted two one-run victories Monday to join Texas, Cal State-Los Angeles and Wichita State in winning NCAA regional baseball titles and advancing to the College World Series at Omaha, Nebraska. (UPI)

Emerson Fittipaldi, the Indianapolis 500 winner, received a record first-place prize of more than \$1 million from a record purse of \$5.7 million distributed Monday night at the awards banquet for the 73rd Indy race. Fittipaldi, a two-time Formula One driving champion from Brazil, received \$1,001,604 for Sunday's victory. His total surpassed the \$809,853 won by 1988 winner Rick Mears as the highest single payoff. (UPI)

Reggi Surprises No. 3 Zvereva

By Nick Stout

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Natalia Zvereva, the teen-ager who has challenged the Soviet tennis federation for the right to keep her prize money, won't have very much to haggle over from the 1989 French Open.

FRENCH OPEN

She was eliminated Tuesday in the first round, 3-6, 7-6, 6-2, by Raffaella Reggi, a determined 23-year-old Italian who sensed that Zvereva was taking her for granted.

"This is the most important win of my career," said Reggi, who won the Italian Open in 1985 and the 1986 mixed doubles title at the U.S. Open with Sergio Casal. "I haven't been doing well lately. But I've been working a lot at home. If you work, it's going to pay off. And it really did."

The top two men's seeds, Ivan Lendl and Boris Becker, both advanced easily, as did Andre Agassi and Alberto Mantini. Yannick Noah, seeded 13th and not fully recovered from a foot injury, lost to Luiz Mattar of Brazil. Emilio Sanchez, the No. 12 seed, withdrew with a groin injury.

Hana Mandlikova, the No. 14 seed, was upset by Andrea Vieira, an 18-year-old Brazilian qualifier, 6-7, 6-1, 6-4. But the other women's seeds who played Tuesday advanced, including Conchita Martinez, Susan Sloan, Arantxa Sanchez and Jana Novotna.

Zvereva won the first set and had been leading the second, 5-2, in a match that everyone thought was going to be a routine victory for the No. 3 seed.

But Reggi, ranked 29th, suddenly made the match interesting. "She thought she was going to win," Reggi said of her 18-year-old opponent. "She just threw away some points without even play-



Raffaella Reggi: 'I have a chance.'

ing them. And I thought, well, maybe I have a chance."

So Reggi began to challenge Zvereva in the forecourt and went ahead, 6-5. Then she served for the set, but lost it at love.

The tiebreaker went back and forth, and Reggi reached set point when Zvereva placed a shot that the linesman said was wide. Zvereva thought otherwise. Her protest held up the game, and she received an official warning from the umpire.

"I do think it was in," Zvereva said. "The linesman was showing me a mark. But there was no mark."

Zvereva then volleyed into the net to give Reggi the second set, and the Soviet teenager was never the same. After a series of mistakes and lackluster play in the third set, Zvereva double faulted to end the match.

"I knew that if I didn't win the second set I'd lose the third," Zvereva said. "My physical condition is not enough to play these hard matches."

Not to mention her mental condition over

her struggle with the Soviet federation. She would not comment on the matter Tuesday. Lendl struggled through a tie-break before settling down to beat Patrick Kilmann, 7-6, 6-3, 6-1, for the second time this month.

"It's always difficult in the first round to get settled down and not to be overanxious," said Lendl, whom most people expect to win this tournament. "Patrick had good timing at first and he was serving very well. My timing wasn't that good. And he had a few lucky breaks."

Recalling a situation in the first set when he was ahead, 5-4, and receiving serve for the set, Lendl said, "He served down the middle and hit the line. He could also have just missed it and it would have been 6-4, and we wouldn't be here talking about it."

Kilmann, a tall 23-year-old West German who upset Jimmy Connors last year at Wimbledon to reach the quarterfinals, blamed himself for the defeat Tuesday.

"I had my chances," he said. "At 6-5, when I was serving for the set I thought I had a good chance to win the set. Then I missed two easy points."

Becker needed less than two hours to eliminate Jim Pugh, an American known primarily for his accomplishments in doubles, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3. The No. 2 seed has made his reputation as a fast-court player, but he has had a good spring on clay and professes to be psychologically prepared for Paris.

In defeating Noah, the local favorite, 7-6, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, Mattar had to contend with the hostile Center Court crowd. He seemed rattled during the close third-set tiebreaker, when he interrupted his serve a few times to wait for the boots to cease, before he regained his composure to finish the match in four sets. Mattar, a rising star in Brazil, could meet Mats Wilander in the quarterfinals.

Johnson's Doctor Admits Falsifying Report

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Ben Johnson's doctor admitted Tuesday that he drafted and signed a "false" report to the International Olympic Committee on the sprinter's medications after Johnson failed a drug test that cost him a gold medal at the Seoul Games.

Dr. Jamie Asaphan, in his fifth day on the stand at the Canadian inquiry into drug use in athletics, buckled under a barrage of questions concerning his ethical behavior in administering steroids to Johnson and other athletes.

A lawyer for the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons asked Asaphan whether he lied when he signed the statement intended to be a complete lie — it did not include steroids — of medications he had given Johnson since he began treating him in 1983. "It doesn't include everything," replied Asaphan.

"It is clearly a lie," pressed lawyer Julian Porter.

"It's a false statement," Asaphan conceded.

When was the last time you read the Hippocratic oath? asked Porter.

"Many years ago," replied the 43-year-old doctor, who got his medical degree at the University of Toronto but sold his Toronto practice in 1986 and returned to his native Caribbean island of St. Kitts.

"Where's the part in the oath about helping athletes cheat?" Porter asked.

"The line about 'to the best of my ability and judgment,'" Asaphan replied. "According to my ability and judgment it was preventive medicine... I wanted them not to get sick... and they would harm themselves by getting the steroid elsewhere if I didn't treat them."

The doctor insisted again that he warned his athlete patients of the serious side-effects of long-term steroid use.

The college, the governing body for doctors in the province — empowered to revoke a doctor's licence — announced an investigation of Asaphan and issued a strong anti-steroid directive soon after the scandal broke in Seoul last September.

The exchange with Porter came a day after Asaphan said he would have told Canadian team officials Johnson used steroids if they had asked him in Seoul.

"You weren't going to tell them you'd been giving Mr. Johnson steroids since 1983?" asked a skeptical Mr. Justice Charles Dubin, who heads the commission.

"Why wouldn't I tell them?" said Asaphan, insisting no Canadian team official asked him.

BOOKS

MARY AND RICHARD: A True Story of Love and War

By Michael Burn. 249 pages. \$18.95. Arbor House-William Morrow, 105 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THESE are echoes of Robert E. Sherwood's "Wentworth Bridge" in Michael Burn's "Mary and Richard," an unusual reminiscence of a romance that took place during the Battle of Britain.

Reading the exchange of letters between the title's young hero and the privileged "older woman" that form the core of the book, you can almost hear the throbbing of cinematic cellos in the background.

The story of the star-crossed lovers played by Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor in the memorable 1940 film based on the Sherwood play took the form of a long flashback to a doomed affair in London during World War I.

"Mary and Richard" is a flashback of a different kind, told from the perspective of the present, which recalls the time of love grasped when anti-aircraft guns punctuated the skies and interrupted everyday life in London during World War II.

There is even a genuine film star who plays a true-life part in the book: the exotic Merle Oberon, who was married to the producer Alexander Korda but

who offered intimate solace to, among others, the wounded hero.

What gives "Mary and Richard" its peculiar quality is not so much the romance — there were untold numbers of similar brief encounters in London, Paris, Rome and American cities that were sustained by V-mail letters when men and women were separated by the war — but a third person in the story.

Richard Hillary, 22, was a handsome fighter pilot in the Royal Air Force who had shot down at least five enemy planes during the Luftwaffe's relentless air attacks on London during the summer of 1940. Then he was shot down in the North Sea and suffered severe burns. After a series of painful operations, his face was partly restored by a pioneering plastic surgeon. Mary Booker was twice his age when they met, thanks to an introduction from Oberon. She was a divorced woman with two grown daughters, a half-Irish society beauty of modesty and charm whose mother was a first cousin of W.B. Yeats.

During her yearend affair with Richard in 1942, Mary became a grandmother. Their age difference apparently had no effect on the affair, but there are hints in the letters that he found a need for her to mother him. She was flattered by the attention of the dashing fighter pilot.

Early in January 1943, despite his physical disabilities, Richard took a plane up in foul weather and crashed near his airbase. He and his navigator were killed instantly.

In 1947, Mary married the author of this book — a former army commando and war prisoner, who became a foreign correspondent, novelist and playwright. They lived together for 27 years until her death in 1974.

Mary had not concealed her relationship with Richard. Some years after Burn discovered the letters she saved in their country house, he decided to write this book about his wife's wartime romance.

One of the dangling questions in the story is about the long and happy marriage between Mary Booker and Michael Burn. Regrettably, the author omits the details of their own romance and life together. That might well have enriched this book by showing the possibility of a second, or third, chance at love.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Fiction	Nonfiction
1	WHILE MY PRETTY ONE SLEEPS, by Mary Higgins Clark - 3 STAR, by Danielle Steel - 6 THE NEGOTIATOR, by Frederick Forsyth - 2 THE TEMPLE OF MY FAMILIAR, by Alice Walker - 5 THE SATANIC VERSES, by Salman Rushdie - 1 THE JOY LUCK CLUB, by Amy Tan - 1 STRANGER IN SAVANNAH, by Eugenia Price - 10 A PRAYER FOR OWEN MEANEY, by John Irving - 8 PLAYMATES, by Robert B. Parker - 7 WE ARE STILL MARRIED, by Gordon Livingston - 9 THE DIAMOND THRONE, by David Eddings - 11 THE NAKED HEART, by Jacques Tati - 13	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	GOING WITHIN, by Shirley M. Levine, 15
2	THE T-FACTOR DIET, by Martin Kain, 2
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BLONDIE



GARFIELD



JUMBLE



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



SPORTS

O'Leary Paid Dues
For Small Bit of Glory

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — What is wrong with our sporting youngbloods? They don't have the old loyalties or staying power, they don't excel for long periods like the champions of old.

They turn out like candles in the wind. Too much, too soon, is the knee-jerk assumption of many whose sporting days are over. They mean too much cash.

The other side to the coin is that administrators — often past champions — sell sports so relentlessly that triumphs simply aren't allowed to mean as much.

Soccer's greed is gargantuan, its players stretched beyond nerve and sinew, playing crucial World Cup matches within days of league and continental cup finals. Any performer who begs a breather is disloyal, weak, finished.

Not just in soccer. One season, Mats Wilander polished off the tennis giants, the next, at 24, he cried out from feeling "finished in the head."

One moment, Donny Lalonde, 28, is training for a world boxing title, the next he quits, saying he can no longer justify hurting people for gain.

That's humanity for you. Marketing men think that so long as the profit is healthy the guys should run and run. But not all can be so one-dimensional.

David O'Leary, for instance. He's an Irish romantic who has been in pro soccer for 14 of his 31 years.

Last Friday he cried for joy when Arsenal, his team from boyhood, became England's champion. Victory came with a goal in the last minute of the last game of England's nine-month championship, beating Liverpool in Liverpool's own stadium.

Champs flowed. O'Leary sipped one glass — and that half-filled with orange. "I knew," he said, "how important the Irish match was to everyone."

Some 36 hours later, the Republic of Ireland beat Malta, 2-0, in Dublin. O'Leary was outstanding. He finished footsore, thrilled to bits, and ready to celebrate.

Uh, uh, Ireland plays a second World Cup game, against Hungary, this Sunday. Quietly, O'Leary slipped away to a country hostelry to build himself up for that.

Dedication, you may think, of singularly high order. O'Leary is no monk, just determined that no one shall deprive him of his place again.

Half a year ago, he was unwanted. Ireland had ignored him for three years after its manager accused him of disloyalty. The manager, Jack Charlton, an Englishman, had selected O'Leary late for a summer tour. O'Leary, given to understand that his composed demeanour was in line with coarser disciplines demanded, had booked a holiday.

He stuck to family and the manager punished him with what appeared to be a terminal end to his career of 40 international matches. Heartache was followed by physical pain when trouble with an Achilles tendon dogged O'Leary. Rest was the prescribed cure, but Arsenal hadn't the time.

The club pressed O'Leary into matches between which he hobbled on crutches taking the weight off his ankle. Arsenal later spent heavily on a replacement, O'Leary was dropped and, at 30, thought he had had his day.

However, Arsenal needed a wider head to steady its defense as tensions of breaking Liverpool's domination mounted. O'Leary steadied it. Ireland needed more brain from the back when others were injured. O'Leary supplied it.

And in this Indian summer, his 15th with Arsenal, O'Leary reaped rewards of his 600-plus games. He had stayed while fellow Dubliners Liam Brady and Frank Stapleton followed riches in Italy and the Netherlands.

The championship medal came against a Liverpool team weary of leg and short of breath following the trauma of 95 fans being killed at Sheffield and the ensuing hectic matches in 23 days. Liverpool won the FA Cup final, but Arsenal's raw and compelling hunger took its championship.

O'Leary now wants to play in a World Cup final, for which Ireland is facing Hungary. The Irish drew 0-0 in Budapest in March, and Dublin's rugged pitch is rutted and rough, better suited to Ireland's aerial play.

But Bertalan Bicsaki, Hungary's manager, who was forced toward youth because match-rigging trials dented his squad, believes his team will be better away from home.

"Our chances look bad," says Bicsaki, "but I have had most of my team since we won the European Under-18 championship. We will give everything; we won't give up."

That is sport's minimum demand. On Wednesday, West Germany and the Netherlands travel to places where they really should win, but underdogs will bite.

The Germans are in Cardiff, again on an uneven rugby pitch, knowing Wales has a fine goalie, a potentially explosive attack, and a partisan following.

West Germany will miss the injured sweeper Klaus Augenthaler but has Andreas Brehme and Lothar Matthaus fresh from winning Italy's league championship with Inter Milan. Jürgen Klinsmann, Inter's \$3.5 million latest acquisition, is there to chase goals.

The Netherlands' task in Helsinki is four goals. That was West Germany's winning margin in Helsinki last September, but the Finns say their defense has learned lessons, especially in the air.

Rund Gullit, having defied logic by playing for an hour and scoring twice in AC Milan's rout of Steaua Bucharest in the European Cup, offers himself as a substitute to come on if required.

Self-sacrifice may also be needed at Wembley on Saturday for England's crucial game against Poland. Obdurate and defiant, the Poles are weakened by the defection to Cologne of forward Andrej Rudy, putting the odds on Jan Furtok — a legitimate \$1.2 million Polish transfer to Hamburg SV.

As the tension mounts, England may rue its manager's provocative comment that Poland looks to be a very ordinary team and "nothing to be frightened of."

Since then, he's thought of something. The Wembley match kicks off at 3 P.M. and the team's manager, Bobby Robson, observes: "Poland plays their home internationals in the afternoon. They will feel more comfortable, especially if it is warm, sunny afternoon."

A conspiracy, he says. The conspiracy are Wembley Borough and the police. Anyway, major road work commences around Wembley on Saturday evening and a later start to the match would mean intolerable congestion.

"Roadworks wreck national dream" sounds like a rare excuse to me.

U.S. Supreme Court Lets Stand Prayer Ban at High School Games

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court on Tuesday let stand a decision banning organized prayers at the start of high school football games.

The court, without comment, refused to review a ruling in a Georgia case that such prayers are unconstitutional impermissibly promote religion.

The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, by a 2-1 vote last Jan. 3, said prayers carried over the public address system before Douglas County, Georgia, High School games were unconstitutional.

In a ruling affecting all public schools in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the appeals court said that organized prayers violated the separation of church and state required by past Supreme Court decisions.

But lawyers for the Douglas County school board told the jus-

After 17 Seasons, Schmidt Retires His Bat

Injuries 'Got the Best of Me'

The Associated Press
SAN DIEGO — Age and nagging injuries finally caught up with Mike Schmidt, one of the greatest home run hitters ever, who kept his vow to retire when he no longer could play up to his expectations.

"My skills to make the adjustments needed to hit, to make the routine play on defense, to run the bases aggressively have deteriorated," a tearful Schmidt said Monday in his emotional farewell to baseball.

"Realizing this, I have decided not to keep on playing, but to retire effectively immediately," he said.

The Philadelphia Phillies' third baseman announced his decision before his teammates lost, 1-0, to the Padres in San Diego.

Schmidt, 39, said his retirement is not related solely to major shoulder surgery he underwent last September, his arthritic knees or minor injuries that have plagued him the past few seasons.

"I'm not saying that I have any (physical) problems that other people don't get when they reach 39 or 40," Schmidt explained. "I always did have (nagging injuries) throughout my career. I think it just got to the stage where it got the best of me."

Speaking in hushed tones, Schmidt said his baseball career "has been blessed with many special memories."

"You may not be able to tell, but this is a joyous time for me. I've had a great career," Schmidt said.

"Over the years, I've set high standards for myself as a player and I always said that when I couldn't live up to those standards I would retire."

"I left Dayton, Ohio, 18 years ago with two bad knees and a dream of becoming a baseball player. I thank God it came true," said Schmidt, who then broke down in tears.

Schmidt took several minutes to compose himself while Bill Giles, the Phillies president, lauded the slugger's approach to the game.

"In my opinion you are the greatest third baseman of all time," Giles said. "I don't think Mike Schmidt ever cheated us one day in effort. Michael worked his tail off throughout his career."

Giles said Schmidt would throw out the ceremonial first ball Saturday night when the Phillies host Montreal, and that his uniform would be retired at a later date.

Schmidt, who hit 548 home runs and won 10 Gold Gloves as the National League's top third baseman, has struggled with a .203 average and six home runs in his 17th major-league season. (See Scoreboard)

His home run total ranks seventh on the all-time list and his 10 Gold Gloves at third rank second to Brooks Robinson's 16 for the Baltimore Orioles.

Only Babe Ruth, Harmon Killebrew, Jimmie Fox and Mickey Vernon reached 500 homers in fewer at-bats than Schmidt.

On seven occasions, Schmidt led the majors in home runs to trail only Ruth's record nine seasons.

He had only two hits in his last 41 at-bats, however, and left the Phillies in errors with eight, including costly miscues in the club's last two games at San Francisco — both losses.

"This is something I've been mulling over and praying about for a week or so," Schmidt said. "I gave

it some time to turn around on the field. I looked for signs and reasons every night to continue as a player, but I just couldn't find them.

"When I didn't make some plays the last couple of weeks that I used to make with ease and made out on some pitches I should have hit, I just lost confidence in my skills as a player."

Schmidt said he had no immediate plans, but it is believed he is interested in becoming a television analyst. Chris James will take over at third base for the Phillies.

Schmidt informed Ned Leyva, the Phillies' manager, of his decision Sunday on the team's flight to San Diego, then told his teammates when they arrived at their hotel.

Schmidt missed the last two months of the 1988 season because of the shoulder surgery and signed a contract that guaranteed him only \$500,000 for this season. He doubled that by remaining on the roster through May 15, and was to receive another \$500,000 if he was on the roster Aug. 15.

Schmidt hinted after he reached the first bonus level that he might quit.

The Phillies insisted on clauses in his contract this season to be sure that Schmidt, who earned \$2.25 million last season, was physically capable of playing even close to the standards he had set.

He became a free agent after last season.

Mike Schmidt's Career

Career Stats

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OBSERVER

Turn 'em Loose, Dean

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — We went to a commencement. It is what Americans do at this season. For this day they have put themselves in eternal bondage to bankers, and they want something in return.

What they get is an uncushioned seat of wood or metal if they are lucky. If not, a bleacher seat made of new plastic guaranteed to send them home with corrugated buttocks.

This isn't all they get, though. They get the satisfaction of seeing a beloved relative loosed upon society. Eleven thousand were loosed upon society at the commencement we attended.

While turning faint of heat and deepening corrugations, I did some arithmetic. If 50 state universities this year each freed a mere 10,000 to pounce upon society, was that not half a million going forth?

How many more were being loosed by private universities, community colleges, schools of TV and air-conditioning repair, finishing schools, correspondence schools? A million surely.

Drifting toward coma, I saw them spreading across the country like a gigantic ink spill spreading black-robed hunger all the way from Seattle to Miami.

Among them went forth hundreds of battalions of teachers and scientists, and that cheered the soul. Regiments of psychologists were in that fearsome horde, too, which was slightly alarming, but not so terrifying as the endless phalanxes of lawyers, journalists and tax accountants being loosed upon society.

Here came the fools and dreamers — the poets and musicians and artists and theater people sent forth bearing the usual standard with its snobby legend, "Fine Arts."

Hah! Fine indeed. A fine source of highly educated, easily exploited cheap labor for those legions of business-school graduates pouring into the square.

A square? Have the feverish heat and corrugations then lifted us out of this lovely, sad, parental-bankrupt spring rite and set us down in that immense Chinese square of which we have lately read so much?

A million Chinese, it was said, were in that square crying for democracy. Imagine our American million black-robed graduates

pouring into such a square. "Democracy" would surely not be their cry, because they take democracy for granted while disagreeing about what it is.

Which, of course, is one of the things democracy is: a disagreement about what democracy is. And a disagreement not always settled with a handshake either. In the United States, courts have sometimes imprisoned people for unconventional views of what democracy is, and the Supreme Court has said, "And just so, too."

It's hard to imagine the difficulties of introducing a million Chinese even to such primitive subtleties of democracy.

The attempt could end by putting an American explorer in the camp of Chinese politicians when American reporters have been calling "hard-liners," ostensibly because they are thought likely to put people in jail for disagreeing with the Communist Party's view of what constitutes democracy.

Why do our reporters fall back on threadbare American political terms like "hard-liners," "moderates" and "reformers" to explain a Chinese event that surely cannot be understood in terms of American politics?

Interesting, though, that they chose to refer to the students with the old-fashioned American term "reformers" rather than its modern equivalent, "liberals." In threadbare American political jargon, "liberals" are for being booted and hissed.

By calling Chinese malcontents "reformers" rather than "liberals," aren't American reporters subtly betraying pro-student bias by suggesting the students are not boocable, not hissable?

Ouch! That corrugation right there at the very top of the left thigh was becoming unbearable. And just when the heat had congealed up a square containing 1 million black-robed American graduates crying out for — what was it they had cried out for when the corrugation pain brought me back?

It couldn't have been beer, could it? No, impossible. Still, it would have been a democratic thing to demand.

My brow was soaked. The fever had broken. "Go forth!" the commencement orator was saying. We did.

New York Times Service

For Americans, Hong Kong Has A Frontier Feel

By Coleen Geraghty

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
HONG KONG — Like many before them, Scott Jordan and Paula Gasparello dreamed of starting their own business, a small publishing company specializing in limited editions of quality art books.

Scraping together their savings, the couple set out in pursuit of the proverbial American dream — but with a twist. They left the United States and came to Hong Kong.

A local chapter president of the American Chamber of Commerce once mused that Hong Kong was the only place in the world where a person could have an idea in the morning, register a company by noon, and start making money before the end of the working day.

Rags-to-riches stories are a dime a dozen in this bustling city of 5.5 million people. Y.K. Pao built a mighty shipping empire. Li Ka-shing earned millions in the real estate market. Stanley Ho prospered by winning the franchise to operate casinos in Macao, where the Hong Kong Chinese go to gamble.

For each of these tenacious tycoons there are a hundred aspiring millionaires, managing small factories and trading companies from cramped offices in one of Hong Kong's anonymous commercial blocks. Most are native Chinese, seemingly born with an entrepreneurial savoir-faire. But a handful are Westerners or, as the Cantonese call them, *gwailo*, slightly less dashing, perhaps, but no less intrepid than the pioneering Scots who founded the first Hong Kong more than a century ago.

Jane Voss and Michael Young came to Hong Kong in pursuit of a lifelong goal. Young, who had worked 12 years in the wine business, had always wanted his own company. He had lived in Asia before they decided, early in 1987, to start selling American wine in Hong Kong. At the time,

California wine had barely gained a foothold here. If wine was imported at all, it was invariably French.

"I started clipping newspaper articles on 'the elusive Asian wine market' and bringing them home to Michael," recalled Voss. "They were about attempts by U.S.-based companies to sell wine in Asia."

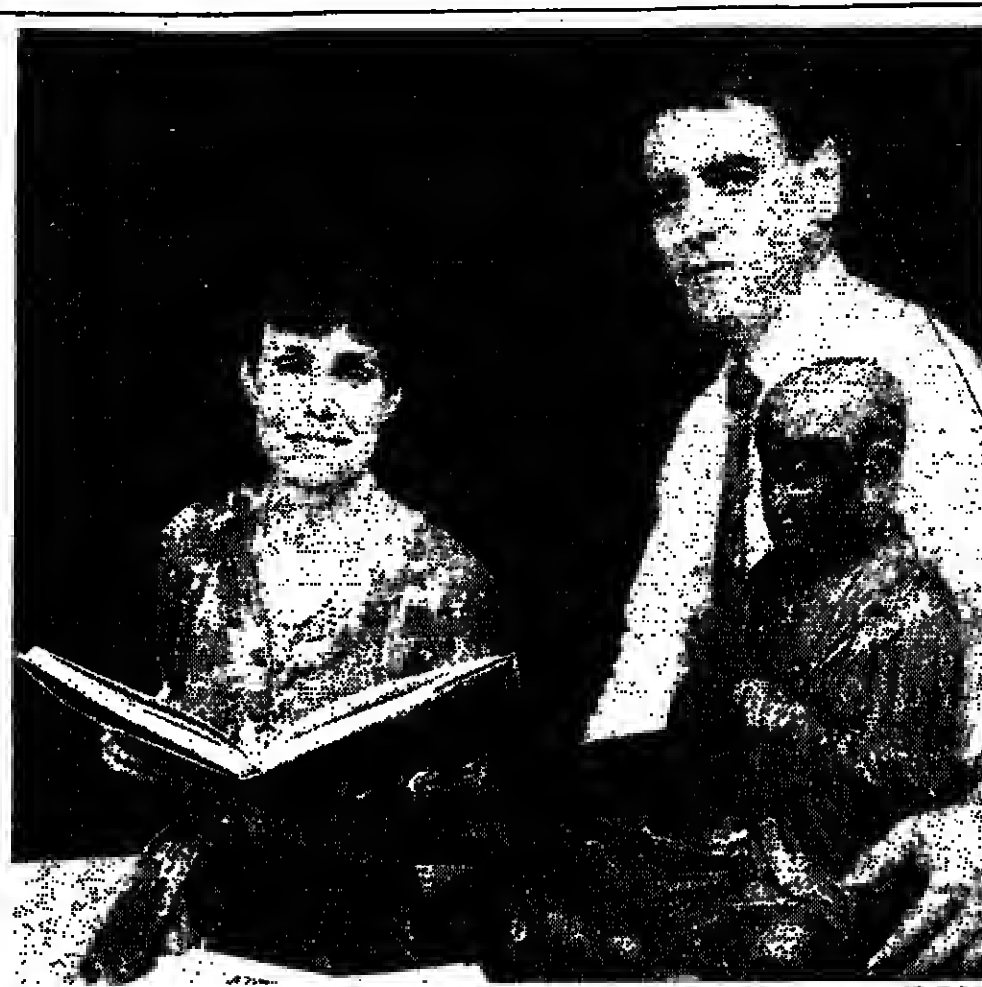
But Young, an employee at Sebastiani Vineyard in California's Sonoma Valley, had more ambitious plans. The only way to crack the Asian wine market, he believed, was from an Asian base. His theory proved correct. After two years, the business is showing a profit. The couple have hired staff in Hong Kong and a distributor in Singapore. Even the most difficult markets like Korea and Taiwan are starting to open up.

"I doubt that we could have pulled together a business like this from California," said Young. "A key ingredient in our success is actually being here."

Like Young, Mandy Rotenberg believed that his success lay in the East. For nine years, he commuted between Asia and his home in Canada, acting as liaison for buyers and suppliers on both continents, and simultaneously building a client network. In 1984, Rotenberg decided to move the business, and his family, to Hong Kong.

"I think I am typical of the expatriate who comes to Hong Kong with the intention of starting a company," he said. "He has a basic idea of what he wants to do, but no real direction. I started with about \$100,000 and lost it all in the first month. But I persevered. The guy who has guts, will take risks and not allow a hiccup to shake his nerves can make it here."

Friends say Rotenberg, 38, has made it big in the American dollar terms. He is now in the furniture manufacturing in the Philippines and Taiwan, and in three



Paula Gasparello and Scott Jordan at work in Hong Kong, an entrepreneur's dream.

Canadian distribution companies. Hong Kong is the operational hub — his home base — and probably will remain so until he retires. In many ways, his is a typical Hong Kong story. Fortunes are made and lost with astounding speed here. A failure is a company that cannot turn a profit in its second year. A success is harder to define.

"There are some very successful people who come to Hong Kong, but their target, and just cannot quit," Rotenberg said. "They make sacrifices to get out here. They work 18-hour days, six- or seven-day weeks. They feel that to work that hard, and then stop at a couple million dollars would be crazy."

Hong Kong is a magnet for traders from all parts of the globe. Its central location within the region, low tax rates, industrial labor force, highly-developed infrastructure, and sophisticated lifestyle attract local entrepreneurs as well as giant conglomerates who use the territory as a

springboard to the rest of Asia. But another factor, less palpable, accounts for Hong Kong's allure. It is the whiff of commerce in the air, the vague but unmistakable perception of money changing hands, deals being made.

"I got caught up in the entrepreneurial spirit that permeates Hong Kong," admits Drew Vella, who came here with Caterpillar Tractor Company in 1982, but quit when the company asked him to return to Peoria five years later. He now owns two trading companies and is a partner in a consulting firm that helps Hong Kong Chinese emigrate to Canada.

"Most novices trying to start a business in Hong Kong will go into trading or consulting," said Vella. "They provide the lowest entry fee. Once you have the first business, the next is easy. Your infrastructure is already in place."

About 13,000 companies are incorporated in Hong Kong each month. Many are no more than vehicles used for offshore investment or to process deals transac-

ed elsewhere. The cost of incorporation is so small — less than \$250 — that some businessmen establish a company for the sole purpose of opening a bank account in Hong Kong.

Mannel Arnaldo is vice president of FCS International, a company that specializes in incorporation.

"Establishing a company in Hong Kong is as simple as choosing a name," Arnaldo said. He does not exaggerate. At any one time, FCS will have a list of 20 "shell" companies, already incorporated, and waiting to be "sold." The owner need only nominate two shareholders and two directors (often the same two people), engage a local secretary, and register a business address. FCS clients may use the company address, which eliminates rental expenses.

"Hong Kong may be a cosmopolitan city, but it is small-business oriented," said Jordan. "You can still be your own boss."

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ASIA EXPO

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER
Appears on page 12

PERSONALS
MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be adored, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world, now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us, Saint Jude, worker of miracles, pray for us, Saint Joseph, help of the hopeless, pray for us, Saint Michael, vanquisher of evil, pray for us, Saint Francis, lover of peace, pray for us, Saint Anthony, patron of the lost, pray for us, Saint Ignace, patron of the dying, pray for us, Saint Vincent, patron of the poor, pray for us, Saint Lawrence, patron of the sick, pray for us, Saint Peter, patron of the keys, pray for us, Saint Paul, patron of the apostles, pray for us, Saint John, patron of the evangelists, pray for us, Saint Mary, mother of God, pray for us, Saint Elizabeth, patron of the elderly, pray for us, Saint Anne, patron of the young, pray for us, Saint Gabriel, patron of the messengers, pray for us, Saint Michael, patron of the warriors, pray for us, Saint George, patron of the soldiers, pray for us, Saint Demetrius, patron of the merchants, pray for us, Saint Nicholas, patron of the sailors, pray for us, Saint Christopher, patron of the 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